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THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Religion, Politics, Science, Mining, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Mechanics, Education, Literature and the Arts.—THE UNION FOREVER.

VOLUME VI. DUTCH FLAT, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1865. NUMBER 4.

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
BOUST & HAMMAR.
E. B. BOUST. M. O. HAMMAR.

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se12 tf N. I. HAMMOND, Agent.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

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ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, JUNE 10th, 1865, until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will run as follows:

Leave Sacramento at 6:30 A. M., arrive at Clipper Gap at 8:30 A. M.

Leave Sacramento at 2 P. M., arrive at Clipper Gap at 5:15 P. M.

Leave Rocklin at 3:55 P. M., arrive at Clipper Gap at 5:55 P. M.

Leave Clipper Gap at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Sacramento at 11.30 A. M.

Leave Clipper Gap at 6:15 P. M., arrive at Rocklin at 7:45 P. M.

Leave Clipper Gap at 6:30 P. M., arrive at Sacramento at 9:50 P. M.

The 6:30 A. M. up train connects at the Junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all points north.

The 9:30 A. M. down train will connect with the cars for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M., and Clipper at 9:30 A. M.

C. CROCKER,
Superintendent C. P. R. R.

je1tf

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Ambrotypes and Photographs!

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All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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May 28, '18 65-tf. O. B. SILVER

WASHINGTON GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Excelsior District, Nevada County.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the trustees of said Company, held on the 11th day of May, 1865, an assessment of Ten (10) Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable immediately, in U. S. gold coin to the Secretary, at his office in Dutch Flat, Placer county, Cal. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 10th day of June 1865, will be advertised on that day as delinquent, and unless payment shall be made on or before, will be sold on the 11th day of June, 1865, to pay delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN DAMSGUARD,
May 11th, 1865. 1m Secretary.

EXCELSIOR CONSOLIDATED GOLD AND SILVER Mining Company, Excelsior District, Nevada County, Cal.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of the above named company, held at the office of the company, in Dutch Flat, on the 2nd day of June, 1865, an assessment of ten cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable in United States gold or silver coin to the Secretary at his office in Dutch Flat. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1865, will be advertised on that day as delinquent, and unless payment shall be made before will be sold on the 15th day of July, 1865, to pay the delinquent assessments together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

E. B. ROUST, Secretary.
Dutch Flat, June 2, 1865.

☞ The best remedy for Rheumatism is Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass.

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[illegible] Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office [illegible] street, Dutch Flat. 1y6

[illegible] BY, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Concert Hall, Main street, Dutch Flat. au20-tf

[illegible] TWEED ..... E. L. Craig.

TWEED & CRAIG, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will practice in all the courts of Placer and the adjoining counties. Office in Auburn, in Judge Myres' building, Court street, near the Temple saloon.

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H. NELSON, Surgeon and Physician. Office, one door above the theater, Main street, Dutch Flat, Cal. ap20 tf]

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MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

LILLIE'S LOCK!
OPENED IN ONE MINUTE!

NEW YORK September 2, 1864.

F. TILLMAN, Esq., 318 Battery street,
Bet. Commercial and Clay, San Francisco.

DEAR SIR: WE NOTICE AN ADVERTISEMENT in your daily papers respecting the "security" of the "Lillie" lock. We are aware that you well understand this lock, and, of course, will not allow yourself to be annoyed by such representations. We have just sent for one of our men at the factory, and he, in our presence, opened one of Lillie's best safe locks, after it had been locked and the combination turned on.

By One Blow of the Hammer!

Against the knob on the outside, and thereby breaking the cast iron bolt on the inside.

The whole time occupied in opening the lock was about ONE MINUTE. We send you this lock that your friends may not be deceived by false representations, etc.

Respectfully, etc.,
A. E. TILTON,
WM. McFARLAND.

No Practical Lockpicker or Thimble-rigger are required to
Operate the said Lillie Lock.
Any parties desirous of seeing the above mentioned lock, its insecurity and easy mode of opening the same, can call at
318 Battery street, San Francisco,

GLOUCESTER, March 26, 1864.

Messrs. TILTON & McFARLAND,
Safe Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen: From representations made by Mr. Lillie, I was induced to purchase one of his

So-called "Fire Proof Safes"

On the 18th of February last, a fire occurred in our block which destroyed a number of buildings, and our own with the rest. We trusted our books, papers and all in the safe. After the fire the so-called "safe" was taken from the ruins, and on opening it we found that

Everything was Destroyed.

We send you the safe, with what is left of the papers, and you will see that not one of them is legible or strong enough to sustain its own weight. Having the curiosity to know how our neighbors fared in this fire, we noticed McKenrie & Hardy just opening their safe (TILTON & McFARLAND'S make), and its contents were found to be

In Perfect Condition.

This led us to further investigation, and we found to our astonishment that from the large amount of combustible material in Messrs. McK. & H.'s cellars—such as lard, pork, etc.—their safe was subjected to a much greater heat than that of our own, we being in the clothing business and had but little in the cellar. There was another of Lillie's safes here subjected to the same fire, faring, however, no better than our own.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
[Signed:] GEO. L. CHESBRO & CO.

TILTON & MCFARLAND'S SAFE!
THE ONLY PROTECTION AGAINST
FIRE AND BURGLARS.

For the last Fifteen years

This safe has been well known in California and the Eastern States. They have resisted all the fires on the Pacific coast, and we can do it with satisfaction to the record that

No Man Ever Lost a Dollar

out of one of our safes by means of burglars. Their fire and burglar proof qualities are so well known that they need no further recommendation.

A good assortment of Tilton & McFarland's Fireand Burglar Proof Safes to be had at

No. 318 Battery street, San Francisco.
1y21 6m F. TILLMAN.

WALK UP AND PAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING DISPOSED OF his interest in the Placer Market, would respectfully request those indebted to him to call immediately and settle their accounts either by note or otherwise. He continues to carry on the business of Brewing and Distilling at the

PLACER BREWERY,

Where persons can be supplied at the shortest notice.
April 1, 1865. 1m FRED. GROHS.

THE SPY.

A REMINISCENCE OF ALABAMA.

BY FEATHERWEIGHT.

The bugles sounded the halt, and the weary column flung itself as with one accord to the ground, bourne down beneath the weight of musket and knapsack. The sun had already sunk into his bed of fleece, and a dull tinge of purple momently fading in the western sky alone gave note of his past glory. From early dawn to set of sun then, we marched through deep ravines, over rocky heights, and through mountain passes, with scarcely a halt; and as the mournful notes of the cavalry bugles in our advance bade us halt, a wild shout went up from the throats of the men, and flinging off knapsacks and seizing their axes the old woods rang again with their sturdy blows, as if civilization, and not ruin and bloodshed, were our ally in our onward march.

We were out on an expedition, ten thousand of us. I say us, but I was a correspondent then, and generally claimed the proud form of expression which made me a part and parcel of the army, as indeed I am not even yet satisfied I was not; and, strange as it may seem in this day of military imbecility, it actually had an object.

Now, it has long been a standing joke among correspondents, who are necessarily in all the secrets at headquarters, that, although by special order from "the major-general commanding," they are often required to insert in their presses despatches at the dictation of that high functionary, the object of the reconnoissance was accomplished, and the troops returned in safety, though no mention is allowed of how many come back in ambulances, there had never been the disinterested knight of the quill of sufficient penetration to perceive the vaunted "object." Therefore, it became a standing joke, whenever a reconnoissance or an expedition was spoken of, to launch out into a long story of bloodshed, slaughter and retreat, and to polish the whole off with the orthodox dictation from headquarters, "The object of the reconnoissance was accomplished!"

But we really had an object, and an important one—more important than I regarded it at the time; so I have made the above digression from the beaten track of narrative, not as a wild rhapsodical prelude to the more serious part of my work, but, on the contrary, it has been evidenced as bringing forth this particular expedition, raid, or whatever it may be called, in bright contrast to the general run of such affairs as practiced by political generals close under the shadow of Washington, and within reaching distance of all the newspapers of the North.

Notwithstanding the secrecy with which the troops had been concentrated, we newspaper men, and several artists of the army, got wind of it, as the saying is; and riding down one morning, an hour before daybreak, we had the satisfaction of crossing the Tennessee river with the advance of a blue column, which wound in snaky undulations down the steep bluff, over the pontoon bridge, and lost itself in the deep belt of woodland which bordered the river bank on the hostile side. With the easy *insonciance* of practiced wanderers and priviledged parties, Crayton and myself attached ourselves to the mess of a brigadier for the time being.

As we rode up I noticed (and so did Crayton) that General T. and his fancy A. A. G. regarded our advent with no pleasant looks, and I could not blame him for his coldness on learning afterwards that there was no less than three newspaper men, hailing from Cincinnati and Chicago, already attached to his skirts with a tenacity of grip peculiar only to a desperate correspondent, notwithstanding all his efforts to "shake them off."

Crayton—mild, fawn-like, timid creature that he was—would have turned and fled from the dark frown at once, domiciliated himself amid all the discomforts of a colonel's quarters, perhaps, had I not restrained him.

I, fortunately, was not in the habit of taking frowns to heart, especially those of a brigadier, so we found ourselves installed. How we obtained the invitation I have no distinct recollection, but of this I am certain: we journeyed with General T., drank his whiskey, and shared his blankets, to the evident disgust of our brethren of the Western press, who inveigh'd bitterly in whispers against New York interlopers, until Crayton, who had overheard their remarks, and who was, moreover, no coward, turned coolly about and intimated to Mr. Squirt, of the Chicago Blackguard, that he, (Crayton,) having been reared not only in New York, but in the classic precincts of the Bowery, was in the habit of honoring the training of his youth on certain occasions and under certain circumstances—in short, that he would tumble Mr. Squirt in the mud on the repetition of the offence. Mr. Squirt and Messrs. Item and Puffer thenceforward conducted themselves as near imitation of gentlemen as they could—that is they held their tongues.

I smiled approvingly at Crayton, as he tucked his portfolio under his arm after this sally, and, allowing his rage to subside, settled himself in the saddle for the wary ride before him. I was proud of Crayton, little pale-faced Crayton, who had awed the entire great West. Crayton rose two hundred per cent.

The general, too, was stirred by this scene, and it had the effect of shaking off the mask of black looks which had before clouded his features, and he broke out into a loud laugh, to my intense delight. Thenceforward I knew we should have no difficulty with the old fellow, for I did not doubt our ability to provide work for his risibles, as Crayton and I were fresh from an encounter of wits with Prentice, as we passed through Louisville.

It was fortunate, indeed, that we had a stock of jokes on hand for the emergency, for a worse road I never remember to have traveled, not even in Virginia. So, when we arrived at our halting place on the slope of a mountain, with a roaring run or creek in front of us, it may well be imagined that we were weary to exhaustion. Our first care, of course, was to feed our horses. As there was no forage in our possession, this was a matter that puzzled us not a little. Crayton, however, (a mind fertile in expedients had little Crayton,) had observed that Messrs. Item, Squirt & Co. had carried along with them, by the aid of an extra horse and nigger, a half bag of oats and a bounteous supply of hay. According to the instructions of the divine Crayton I entertained these gentlemen with a little story of the Army of Potomac, while he proceeded to rob their horses of of their provender, and place it before our ravenous animals. This done, his appearance, and a significant wink, informed me that it was safe to let my victims free.

This matter settled to our satisfaction, we took our seats upon the blankets spread about the fire, and swallowed our allowance of pork and toasted hard tack, the chickens we had provided having been voted too tough and unsavory.

This over, we stretched ourselves at full length, and, lolling in careless ease, smoked our pipes with a keen relish never enjoyed elsewhere or under less romantic circumstances.

The fire lit up the faces of our rough party with a weird and ruddy glow, and the smoke even seemed painted as it rose from the dancing flames and sailed upward into the gloom. Crayton for some time amused himself with the study of light and shade against the dark background of the woods, after his unsocial fashion. After a deal of trouble I succeeded in drawing him out of his artistic lair, and the fun began. Wild stories of western life, jokes, impossible adventures, songs, were all gotten off with *eclat*, when Colonel Bob Dexter, who shared our mess arrangements for the night, broke out in his usual ill-natured tirade against all the troops who wore stars or crescents,* or any badge on their caps.

The general, knowing what was to follow, and tired of the repetition of this dislike on the part of Colonel Bob, unceremoniously dropped his pipe, rolled himself in his blanket, and soon was sleeping soundly.

"Now you needn't look smart, nor wink at one another, neither, when I tell you this," proceeded the colonel, noticing all that passed between Crayton and myself with a surprising shrewdness. "I was never farther east nor Maryland, near the Potomac, in the three months' campaign with Banks, and of all the 'dog-gorn'd' sogers that ever was seed, them militia fellers were worse than all. Why, every one on 'em had a night-cap, two revolvers, a dirk, two or three white shirts, and a valise; so when we moved, our wagon train took two-thirds of our men to guard it, and all to prevent the 'Johnnies' carrying off them fancy Yorkers' clean shirts and tooth-brushes. I never had no opinion of 'em ever since."

"But they fought well," ventured I, in a triumphant tone.

"Yes, so a couple of reporters said, who traveled with 'em," answered Bob, sarcastically.

As the whiskey flowed, Colonel Bob became more and more confidential, and we soon had the pleasure of learning without much cross-questioning, that Sherman having made a bold push with a heavy column from Vicksburg into the very centre of the Gulf States, General Logan had sent this column of ours from Huntsville and Scottsboro, to co-operate, or to act as a diversion, as the circumstance might require.

Of course it was immediately "in order" to drink the health of Sherman in bumpers; and so we did, absorbing our last drop of liquid refreshment, not leaving even a cocktail for the next morning. Crayton, under the afflatus of the "corn juice," came out of himself more boldly than ever and volunteered a Mexican song which he had learned from his particular friend Hooker, who had imbibed it himself from the rosy lips of a fascinating *muchacha* on the campaign with Scott.

Under the drowsy measure of the liquid tones, I was fast dropping away into gaudy dreamland, my ideas becoming charmingly confused, and my brain whirling and tossing in a sea of soft-toned melody, when a sudden rupture of the sweet-tones and a succession of gruff salutations brought me to my senses most unpleasantly. Peering through the misty vapors of the fire, I managed to discern on the opposite of me the figure of a Union soldier holding in his left hand his trusty Spencer rifle, and in the other the rope bridle of a very quiet and bony steed of a sorrel color, on which I discovered was mounted a lean, cadaverous, long-haired, butternut-clad old man, whose long legs untrammelled with stirrups almost touched the ground, and whose ragged hat gave an opportunity for the full development of the capillary substance that vegetated in such profusion on the summit of the cranium.

Of course such characteristics could not be mistaken, and he would have been known for a novice indeed who would not have recognized in this forlorn "buzzard" a genuine "reb."

It was, then, this apparition which had disturbed my repose, and the melody of my friend. The soldier, with the roughness of all western troops, had broken in on our enjoyment with a rude salutation to his officers.

"Say! hello, Colonel Bob, here's a Johnny!"

"Ah ha! Where'd you get him?"

"On the picket line. He was foolin' around, and said he wanted to see the Gen'ral, so I thought I'd bring him in."

"Bring him in!" cried the Colonel. "Is that the way you bring in a prisoner? Why in thunder did'nt you make him dismount? He might have ridden over ye and cut ye into mince-meat."

"Might he now?" replied the soldier with a grin. "What! with that air hoss? Maybe I aint afraid! Ha! ha!" And the giant shook his sides and the sides of the neighboring mountains as well with a boisterous roar of derisive laughter.

Pursuant to Bob's instructions, however, the prisoner was at once dismounted and brought within our lighted circle, where he stood with an air of sullen defiance, his black eyes blazing intensely from beneath the heavy eyebrows, and his forehead furrowed with a dark frown.

"Well, sir, what have you got to say for yourself, Johnny?" asked the Colonel.

"Nothing to you!" answered butternut, raising his eyes for a moment to the face of his questioner and then dropping them again and continuing his covert glances from beneath the mask of his eyebrows.

"Then who in thunder are you, anyway? Perhaps you'll tell *that*?" said Bob, somewhat angrily.

"No, I must see the general," was the answer.

"The general? And what for?"

"I will tell you. I am not what you take me for nor what I seem. I am a scout."

"What! A scout? Well, I swan! I never thought of that. That may be now, after all," acquiesced the colonel. "But whar are your papers, then?"

"I have none with me, for I always destroy whatever may prove an identification the moment I get outside the lines," answered the gaunt scowler.

Now, the system of scouting and spying on the movements of the enemy has nowhere grown to greater perfection than in our western army. Never apparently, losing their identity as secesh citizens, hanging about headquarters under various pretenses either to make complaints of some marauding party of our soldiers, or mingling with the similarly clad women and men who draw rations of the commissary, never recognizing nor never recognized by the general though he pass and repass, always playing a character to deceive even a rebel spy who might be within our lines, these Union spies receive their instructions secretly, pass in the night through our picket lines, suffer themselves to be taken by the enemy, conscripted, or what not, at their pleasure, remark everything, and return within a few weeks with news of vital importance to our cause.

Therefore, we very readily accepted the explanation of the apparent rebel before us for truth, and were confirmed in our belief when the prisoner, evidently molified by the returning good nature of the colonel, produced a conical bullet from his pocket, and, unscrewing the base of the missile, took from a cavity therein a small piece of paper compressed to its very least dimensions. This being unfolded, was found to be a pass from General Grant to the bearer, setting forth the duties he was engaged in, and enjoining all officers and enlisted men to pass and repass him through the lines, and to give him on all occasions every aid in their power.

"You see," said the spy, after we had read the document and he was screwing it up again in its narrow receptacle, "my life is one of uncommon danger, and extraordinary caution is necessary on my part in order to render myself secure in all my hazardous undertakings. Men will talk, and you, if I allow myself to be known as a Union spy, even in this army, who knows but that in the next hour some soldier may desert to the enemy with the information; and then, what becomes of me when a rebel meets me on my next tramp?"

"True enough," we coincided.

"Well, colonel," now broke in the soldier who had brought in the prisoner, "what am I to do with that ar reb?"

"Nothing at all. I will attend to him," answered Colonel Bob.

"Phew!" and the soldier gave vent to a long drawn whistle; then added, in a half aside tone:—"What in thunder's the use of catching Johnnies to fatten 'em up so they may cut our throats in the night, I should like to know?"

With this expression of his doubts, fears, and dislikes, the gallant "high private" threw his rifle with an easy, graceful motion, to the right shoulder-shift, and sauntered away from our fire into the gloom of the surrounding woods, whistling "When this Cruel War is Over," with all his might.

The general was in a sound sleep, so the colonel thought we had better not disturb him until reveille which was ordered for four o'clock, A. M. The scout was accordingly given a place beside our fire, and we shared our blankets with him. He gave us a deal of information concerning Sherman's operations, and gave a startling picture of the panic that prevailed among the rebel citizens in consequence of his successful movements. To my question, he answered that the rebel force likely to oppose us was simply the partisan cavalry command of the rebel Roddy, which was then concentrated at Rome, Georgia, distant some thirty or thirty-five miles from our bivouac.

He seemed very communicative, and gave this information with an apparent free will, and even a show of delight, which I easily imagined was the result of his happy change from a position of danger, involving extraordinary caution, to one of unrestrained naturalness among his friends.

The scout occupied a place on the same side of the fire with myself, and as I lay upon my left side his dark swarthy form was clearly distinguishable in the flickering glare of the flames. He was apparently an old campaigner, for he never betrayed an uneasy motion once after he had stretched himself on the frozen ground, but apparently fell off at once into a sound slumber, which I envied, as I rolled and tossed from side to side in my vain endeavors to woo the drowsy divinity.

Notwithstanding his satisfactory explanations, there was something in the appearance of this man which awakened distrust in me. With this feeling, of course, his butternut dress, and my natural antipathy to anything that resembled a guerrilla, had undoubtedly much to do; so I managed to persuade myself that I was simply encouraging a foolish hatred of the treacherous though useful branch of service he represented. Nevertheless, his appearance was very forbidding, and there was something in the dark, covert glances of his piercing eyes that I could neither admire nor forget; so when I did finally close my eyes it was to plunge into a sea of troubled dreams, where the dark featured spy was sadly mixed up with the thoughts of Broadway and all the brighter recollections of the metropolis for which I yearned.

After dreaming of being bushwhacked by guerrillas in an attempt to ride by the Park, I awoke with a start, to tremble at the terrors my fevered brain had conjured up.

My first thought was to look after our scout. I found him, however, motionless as a log, and breathing heavily in a deep slumber. He had not moved his position since I had remarked him last, and was evidently enjoying a sweet repose after his arduous work.

The fire was dying out, so I threw on some fresh logs, and by its flaring light, as the sparks went circling upward through the leafless branches, I remarked that the solitary sentinel, who always, and under all circumstances keeps guard over the spot designated as headquarters, was briskly pacing to and fro in his weary night watch.

I alone was awake of all the human circle, and I seemed to be the only one whose mind was too troubled to allow sleep. Consulting my watch, I found it was three o'clock, so I determined to sit up the single hour which was to elapse before the reveille was to be sounded. Buckling on my spurs and combing out my hair, I sat down and brooded over the bright flames in restless anticipation of the bugle call that was to arouse so many brave hearts to life for the last time on earth. In the midst of my sombre reflections I was startled by the ringing challenge of the headquarters sentry. A colloquy ensued between him and one other person or persons invisible to me in the gloom of the surrounding woods, and in a moment thereafter two men, halted and in ragged uniforms of infantry officers, stood within the light of the circle.

Of course I was aware at once that something startling had transpired, and aided in arousing the sleepers, who, used to sudden transitions and disturbances, sprang to their feet as wide awake as myself.

A hurried explanation from the two new comers made us aware of the fact that a small forage train which, under guard of one infantry company and under the direction of a brigade quartermaster, had departed from the line of march a short distance, in order to levy on the stores of the enemy, had been captured by a large force of mounted guerrillas. A captain and a lieutenant, both of the escort, were the only ones who escaped, and they now stood before us.

At the town of Lebanon, where they were taken after their capture, they found Champ Ferguson, the leader of the party, and in front of Wilson's store were hanging the dead bodies of two Union spies, clad in butternut homespun.

The word spy brought back our visitor to my mind with a flash of lightning. Turning hastily about, I found his place by the fire was vacant, and searching among our little crowd, I became convinced that he had disappeared. When or how he had gone, I was at a loss to tell.

I was about to impart my discovery to the general, when a single shot from the picket line rang sharply out on the still night air. Another and another followed at brief intervals, and then, as if at a preconcerted signal, a rattling discharge surged and rolled along the entire line from right to left and back again, sputtering and fizzing its vehemence away, and finally subsiding into the more sensible and desultory fire of men who, having gotten over their first fright, blaze away cautiously and with the determination of hitting something.

For a moment we all stood as if thunderstruck, but suddenly a lurid glare expanded in the bosom of the early morning mists, a bright flash, a sullen boom, and a shell went howling through the tree tops and burst a few yards in our rear. Now then every one for himself! Bugles and drums mingle their infernal clatter; the soldiers shake off the dew from their blankets, and column after column dashes forward, one wheeling to the right, another to the left, some going direct, but all pouring steadily to the front, and vanishing in the misty, gloom like dark spirits of the night. Horsemen, batteries, infantry, generals, colonels, officers of all ranks, all mingling in the steady flow of that dark and fearful flood of humanity, go rushing by, each with his own integral part to perform, despite the darkness, the uncertainty and the mingling together of men, horses, batteries and wagons.

Stupified we all stood, and saw these dark masses roll by, and heard the roar increase, approaching us momently. Shells burst about us in all directions and tore off branches just above our heads; some as our military friends had long since disappeared, *sauve qui peut* became the policy of the Bohemian company that remained.

Who can describe the difficulties attending the saddling of a frightened horse under a hot artillery fire? Not I, indeed, for I was not cool enough on this occasion to remember anything very clearly.

I have, indeed, a faint remembrance that Crayton in his excitement, buckled on his saddle with the bonnet towards the animal's tail, and the crupper strap thrown over its nose, while Mr. Item, in an attempt to draw the girth tight, so enraged his festive steed that the animal fastened his teeth in a very fleshy and convenient part of that gentleman's body. For my own part, I acknowledge that I was fain to drop my saddle after a vain attempt to cast it on the back of my Rosinante, and, clutching a fistful of mane, bridle, I was mounted in the same moment, low, and after a hard, found his way to Richmond. He was not such a bad fellow after all; and I have since come to the conclusion that his main vices were extended affection for negroes, which I will account,

* The Badges of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps.

color, in the first place, to account for my antipathy to my brother of the quill.

By daylight our troops had fallen back a mile or more to a strong position, and the enemy was easily repulsed.

From prisoners we learned that we had to do with the notorious guerrilla chief Champ Ferguson, and that he it was who, after having captured and hanged two of our scouts, had played the spy on us himself, and he wound all up with a grand night attack. He, it will be remembered, was killed some two months after, while on a raid in rear of our whole army, during which he destroyed a whole train of cars loaded with ammunition and stores at Christiana, a station on the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga.

We advanced again after one day's delay, but we penetrated to within twenty miles of Rome and then returned without having been of any service to the gallant Sherman, who, it will be remembered, was deprived of the services of his numerous cavalry column, and yet he proved fully equal to the emergency.

The bold rebel chief and spy had successfully accomplished his purpose; and by such devotion these brave but misguided men still bear up the sinking fortunes of a cause which they believe to be just.

Religious Department.

REV. T. A. JOHNSON ..... EDITOR.

CHURCH GOING IN DUTCH FLAT.

As near as we can ascertain the numbers found in church in both places of worship on ordinary occasions, or as a general thing, and if the population of this place and vicinity, including those got of town who could conveniently attend service, is not less than fifteen hundred, we must conclude that not more than one person out of a hundred pretends to go to church regularly! But it may be unfair to include the whole population in the number who ought to assemble for the worship of Almighty God on the Sabbath. Some are too young, others are in poor health, others (and the number is far too large) are compelled to stay at home and take care of the children and get up a "big Sunday dinner." Making all due allowance for all the classes, we nevertheless find that not more than one in fifty, of those who have nothing to compel them to remain at home, will be found in church on the Sabbath! But you may go down Main street at the time of public worship and count up a good audience of well and respectably dressed men, apparently intelligent enough to understand a sermon, lounging in front of the saloons and hotels and engaged in conversation of some kind. Now, we suppose that these men have simply got into the habit of staying away from the house of worship, since they came to this country, and that "at home" they were accustomed to do as other respectable people did.

On the steamer, as we came out we were told that a zealous minister of more than common ability, had gathered a congregation of about a hundred men in the rear of a saloon, in one of our mountain towns, and while earnestly preaching to these men, a noisy dog-fight occurred in the street, and in less than a minute there was not a man of his audience left in the room! That ended the sermon, of course, and on going out, he found his late audience gathered in a solid ring around the dogs, and greatly excited over the fight! This story was told us as perfectly authentic, and related as what might be looked for in any mining camp in California. Again, we have repeatedly been told that the bulk of the population in California consisted of the drainings of eastern society, being persons who had no reputation to lose, or those who found a half civilized life more agreeable than the restraints of refined society, or those who fled from the constable and sheriff, or those who could gamble to their heart's content, get drunk at pleasure, in a society where gambling and drinking would be respectable!

All this was told us to "prepare our mind" for what we should meet with in California. Of course we never gave credit to these representations, and came on to make our home among Californians. But what shall we conclude if, after the new church is thrown open, we find fifty men lounging outside for one inside? We fully believe the doctrine of the 33d Psalm, that our Creator, "fashioneth the hearts of all men alike," and that our friends in Dutch Flat have as good hearts as other people, as much inclined to worship God, and live pure and holy lives, only some of them have acquired habits which they will shake off, one of these fine days. Almost every day we are told, in a kind and friendly way, by one and another, "When the new church is done, you will see us at meeting." We implicitly doubt these friends mean just what they say, and confidently expect to see them. We shall take pleasure in recording all facts which go to show the morality and habits of the people in Dutch Flat to be equal those of any people on the globe. We can wait for the facts. We look to the people of Dutch Flat to do their part in refuting these disgraceful charges.

CONGREGATIONAL HAND-BOOK.

III.—PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION.

The first words said concerning the Church were said by Christ in Matt. 8:15-17. The first churches were planted by his apostles. They were planted in countries of very different kinds and degrees of civilization. Some were near together, others were far apart. At Jerusalem, the church was entirely of one race and country; at Corinth, of several races and from several countries. All countries were then new to the church, and not a few were young and rapidly growing colonies. It may be reasonably presumed that the principles on which the church was constituted by such Founders and in such various circumstances, are the best principles on which to constitute a church always and everywhere. At least, Congregationalists have felt that it is safest to follow, as closely as may be, where those led, on whom the Lord said he would build his church.

All Christians are members of the Church in two sharply discriminated senses. It means (1) the whole visible body of true believers on earth or in Heaven, as when in Rom. 12:5, Christ is said to be the Head over all things

The Household of a Believer may be Baptised without evidence of their individual faith; but they are not members of the church in the full sense, until they do individually profess faith. Lydia "was Baptised and her household." Acts 16 : 15. So 16 33; 1 Cor. 1; 16.

II. The Church is a local association of Christians—its members meet in one common place. "The Greek word rendered 'Church' or 'Congregation,'" says Trench, an eminent Episcopal writer, "was the lawful assembly in a Greek city of all those possessed of the right of citizenship." The New Testament use of the word conforms to this definition. It is not said, the Church of Asia, as if the Christians of that extensive territory were consolidated into one body, but "the churches of Asia."

"The church....at Cenchrea" (Rom. 16 : 1) was only nine miles from the one at Corinth and was distinct from it. The church at Laodicea was still nearer to the one at Colosse, but these were separate local associations.

Congregationalists do not then speak of "our church," in a given country, but of "our churches;" not of the "Congregational Church in California," but of the "Congregational churches in California." When they hear of the "Church of Rome," "the Church of England," "the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," they see that the word Church is used in a sense nowhere authorized in the New Testament.

III. The church is, under Christ, self-governed and independent—the officers are elected and its affairs are conducted by vote of the local membership.

So the first Christian community shaped itself. "And they ('disciples,'....'the number of names together were about a hundred and twenty') appointed two." Acts 1 : 15, 23. When it is said the apostles "ordained elders in every church" (Acts 14 : 23) the word translated "ordained" means "stretching forth the hand" as in a vote. Calvin, Presbyterian, renders the apostles "constituted elders by suffrage." Alford, Episcopalian, says "the apostles ordained elders whom the church elected." The local "church which was in Jerusalem,"...."*they*" sent Barnabas on Missionary errand. "The anostles and elders, *with the whole church*," elected delegates to Antioch.

The church exercises discipline of its own members also. This is expressly required by its Lord. "Tell it unto the church." Matt. 18 : 17. The church at Corinth were urged by St. Paul, in presence of the whole brotherhood ("when ye are gathered together") to excommunicate one of its members.

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1865.

Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on,
The Stars and Stripes are up for Liberty,
Flag of the Nation--Talisman of the Free,
Curs'd be the hand that dares to pull thee down.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the County Central Committee which met at Auburn on Saturday last. The test adopted is that each voter shall state that he voted for Lincoln and Johnson last fall. This test is likely to operate with great prejudice to many good Union and loyal citizens who were absent from our State and county during the election last fall, at places where no election was held. These persons notwithstanding their desire to support the Union ticket were so situated that they had no opportunity of doing so, and this test will have the effect of debarring them the privilege of participating in the primaries. It should be changed.

KITES.—Just at this time our people, old, young, the halt, the blind, the cripple and the athlete have a mania for kites. In the streets, on the alleys, on the commons, hills, trees and houses may hourly be seen some enthusiastic artist busily engaged in constructing these aerial cars. Twine and strings of every description have suddenly advanced from three to five hundred per cent. Paper, which was in all conscience high enough before, suddenly rises to an altitude dizzy to behold, paste is going up daily, and there are serious apprehensions entertained that the supply will be exhausted before the cars arrive at Clipper Gap. All shapes and dimensions are in fashion, and one of our business men who had laid in an over stock of Swiss Bitters and Stomach Rectifiers, has adopted this novel mode to advertise patent medicines, and we are told with the greatest success, having sold over three hundred dozen Bitters in an incredible space of time, and the consequence is, the whole town is as bitter as gall, which partially accounts for the bitterness of this article.

STRUCK IT.—Word came to town Wednesday that the workmen employed in the tunnel of the Excelsior Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining claim at Excelsior District, Nevada county, had struck pay rock and taken out twenty-seven hundred dollars in one day. There was great excitement in town among the shareholders of the claim on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and feet took tremendous strides upward. We sincerely hope the report may prove true, as a majority of those interested in this claim are men of limited means, and a windfall of this description will make them comfortable and independent for life.

IS A CANDIDATE.—As reports have been circulated to the effect that Mr. E. L. Bradley will not be a candidate before the County Convention for nomination for the office of Senator, we are requested by the friends of that gentleman to state *positively* that he will be a candidate, and if nominated will accept and run.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Wm. Bauseman, long and favorably connected with the press of this State paid us a visit on Tuesday last. He and Mr. Jump, the artist, is engaged by the Central Pacific Railroad Company to make drawings and furnish such statements as may fall beneath their notice, in order to furnish reliable information in relation to the location of the road, the work, etc. Mr. Bauseman looks well, and we doubt not the business suits him, and we feel confident he will do ample justice to the subject.

BALL.—Our friends who are partial to good music, pleasant company and an opportunity to enjoy themselves, will please notice that Mr. Tompkins, of Bear Valley, 13 miles above this place, will give a ball on the 23d instant, Thursday next. We hear of many who intend embracing this occasion to visit Bear Valley, one of the most beautiful places in the mountains. Those who go will be certain of the best accommodations and the greatest quality of amusement.

THE stages now arrive at this place a little before Sunday o'clock, M., bringing us the Sacramento Daily of the same morning, the Sun, Flag and Bulletin, of the evening previous. This gives us an opportunity of answering our letters in good time and doing our business generally by day-light. Hurrah for the railroad. It's a great institution.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—We notice that Mr. B. F. Moore, of this place, is having erected at Gold Run a substantial fire proof brick house for banking-house purposes.

POLITICAL RIGHTS AND IRISHMEN.

OUR friend "Dermot" seems to think that we have taken ground too broad to satisfy the masses, but he will find that now the rebellion is crushed, and with it the last vestige of slavery, there will be no other course left than the one we have recommended. By the proclamation of the President the negroes are free and citizens. If they *are* citizens, are they not entitled to all the privileges of that class? The only thing to be considered is the manner and under what restrictions they shall be allowed to exercise the elective franchise. We recommend that the negroes, Indians and foreigners of every country shall acquire a knowledge of the form and working of our Government before we permit them to take part in choosing the officers who are to execute or frame the laws for the guidance of our people.

He says that "there is no country under the sun for him to place his affections upon but free America." Considering the superior privileges he enjoys under our Government, it would be thought a natural consequence for an Irishman to place his "affections" upon free America, and no where else, provided he had that gratitude inherent in the breast of most men; but we ask have the events and facts that have transpired in the last four years justified the assertion? Have not, of all our alien citizens, the Irish, in a greater proportion according to population, been found recreant in their fealty to the Government since the breaking out of the rebellion than the English, French or Germans? Or do not the facts show that more Irish have been found occupying an equivocal position towards the Government which has raised them to the dignity of freemen, than all the balance of our foreign born citizens? We think a candid and earnest examination of the facts will compel "Dermot" to answer in the affirmative.

"Dermot" takes the *exception* to the rule for his stand-point, and discourses most feelingly in favor of the Irish citizen, and in order to clinch his argument says that the Irish have a natural antipathy against England, and consequently could not favor the rebels. This is begging the question. They might be ever so much opposed to the Government of England for wresting from them their nationality, and still favor the attempt inaugurated by the slaveholders to disrupt our Government. Who that has had any experience in political elections—especially in California—will deny the utter demoralization of the greater portion of the Irish voters? We know this to be true, and could cite numerous incidents to bear us out in the assertion were it necessary, but the experience of others, we are persuaded, is similar to our own, and to repeat what is so well known would prove tedious. We do not mean to be understood as saying, however, that we class *all* of our Irish fellow-citizens in this category; by no means. There are worthy, intelligent, high-minded gentlemen, men who would be an honor and an ornament to any position or community, and we delight to honor them; but these form the *exception*, and cannot be classed as the rule; and neither is it expected in a newspaper article for an editor to enter into that minutiæ which a few would probably demand in order to understand, when he writes as to principle or in generalities. We suspect that there is a little of the leaven left in the constitution of "Dermot" which ran through him when he was a member of the g-r-e-a-t Democratic party." He cannot bring himself to quietly contemplate that an "American citizen of African descent" is to exercise the same political privileges with his Celtic brethren. "Dermot" says that if "he (Irishmen) has erred from the right path upon some occasions during the late fearful contest, he was instigated to do so by people who urged him to assist in his country's ruin, but who should have taught him the right course instead of the wrong one." Exactly. That is just what's the matter. He has not only "on some occasions" erred "during the late fearful contest," but thousands of them continue to err now. How few of your countrymen, think you, "Dermot," voted the Abolition ticket last Fall? and how many are there now who lament the failure of "Little Mac" in "making the riffle" for the Presidential chair? Your admission of a majority of the Irish going wrong by the counsel of others, is a virtual acknowledgement of the sentiments to which you pretend to take exception. You are right in saying, however, that there are many persons, both native born and foreigners, who are as ignorant as the Irish. This is a truism, and a repetition of what we have already said. The Germans, as a class, are people of information, and cannot be classed with the native dirt-eaters or the ignorant Irish and we doubt not that their intelligence has already taught them, with other well informed persons, that the time is not far distant when the intelligent negro will exercise privileges which neither of the other two will enjoy. By giving the negro or the Indian the elective franchise, we do not make him the equal with ourselves in a social point of view, any more than we do when we hire one of them to work our garden or perform such other duties as we may require. We only give him that for which he has labored and earned by acquiring information in order to fit him for the discharge of his duties as a citizen.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last the little daughter of Mr. Frost, living near this place was playing near the ditch, which runs near the house, fell in and was washed down to the sand-box where she drowned before she was missed by her mother. When found, life was entirely extinct.

CANDIDATE.—Mr. W. C. Richmond, of this place will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer before the Union County Convention, and if nominated will run. He is one of the substantial Unionists of which our county boasts.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of W. A. Selkirk, Assistant assessor of Internal Revenue. Those who have not yet made their returns should do so while he is here, as otherwise he may take it into his head to assess them in a larger amount than they would like to stand.

BROOM RANGERS.—We don't mean those dirty fellows who paraded the streets of San Francisco last fall with brooms upon their shoulders, shouting for little Mack, but those industrious, worthy gentlemen who swept Main street on Thursday last.—The streets certainly present a clean and inviting appearance after the application of a good broom.—May they frequently repeat the dose.

GOOD CLEAN UP.—Messrs. Benton & Prindle, whose claim is located near Gold Run, cleaned up on Thursday last, after a run of nine days, the sum of eleven hundred dollars. This claim employs three men, and one of the partners informs us that he has ground enough to last him five years. We call that a good thing.

PREPARATIONS are going on at Gold Run to raise a liberty pole one hundred and fifty feet high, from which to float the starry emblem of liberty. The flag has already been purchased, and will be thrown to the breeze on the first of July, at which time the citizens of this place and neighboring towns are invited to be present and participate in the ceremonies.

POLITICAL RIGHTS AND IRISHMEN.

DUTCH FLAT, June 13, 1865.

EDITOR ENQUIRER:—I am an unobtrusive individual, and one who feels very considerable diffidence in dissenting from another's views, religious or political. There are, owever, times during the present excited state of the political world when the usual serenity of my mental organization becomes a little ruffled by both hearing and reading statements which conflict with my own ideas. Now, when you take into consideration that I am an Irishman, and also the fact that although now an American citizen, and a loyal one at that, my soul is "not so dead" to love of my native country but there still exists in my heart some latent sparks of affection for the "dear little island" that gave me birth, I think you will forgive me for saying that my first impulse on reading your rticle, headed "Political Rights vs. Natural Rights," was that your style of language in speaking of Irishmen is calculated to leave a wrong impression upon the minds of many readers, with regard to not only their capacity for voting, but also reflects rather heavily upon their character as good citizens. You make an attempt to prove (and by the way, allow me to remark that this same attempt is not particularly flattering to the natives of the "Emerald Isle") that "negroes are better fit tedfor the rights of voters than Irishmen," (which God forbid!) and further gravely state that "in many cases, they die foreigners at heart, though voting at every election for twenty years."

Now, Mr. Editor, with every deference for the pen which you usually wield with so much dignity and ability, I am constrained to say that the aforesaid attempt is a marked failure. You must not make the uneducated portion of the Irish community a standard by which to judge of so large a body of them as you evidently do. You find a pretty liberal sprinkling of this class among other people as well as the Irish. I grant that there are too many Copperheads among the unfortunate illiterates of Milesian descent; so there are among all classes of American citizens, both foreign and native born, but you must not give the poor Irish so much prominence in the execrable occupation of "reptile-raising." I am of opinion that there are as fine animals in that line produced by the descendants of other nations as by the Irish. You have read, I doubt not, that long ago, our "Patron Saint" banished all the "snakes" from the land of our nativity, and ever since those palmy days of our country's history the "ugly varmint" is looked upon with disgust and loathing by every true "Son of Erin" who ever hopes to go to heaven. Seriously, however, Mr. Editor, what country has an Irishman left him to "sympathize with" if it be not America—the land which has ever been his asylum when in distress? Certainly not with England! The ruins of her ancient battlements and towers are now the only insignia remaining to him of his country,s former glory, and towards England his anathemas are directed as the despoiler of the peace and happiness of his country and of his fathers; and as the rising sigh swells his breast, while he realizes the sad fact that he has *no country*, in the agony of his heart he exclaims, "By thee, England, have I been expatriated!" Certainly not towards the Southern Confederacy can his sympathies turn, for, if that diabolical combination had ever proved a success, he would have been under a worse type of aristocracy than even that of England. I say that there is no country under the sun for him to place his affections upon but free America, and if he has erred from the right path, upon some occasions, during the late fearful contest, he was instigated to do so by people who urged him to assist in his country's ruin, but who should have taught him the right course instead of the wrong one. Upon these vile traitors, then, let all the odium rest, which, according to your editorial would seem to occupy a prominent position upon the shoulders of Irishmen.—Away then with such cant as "nigger-hating Irish." This has all along been a bait thrown out by political intriguers in a bad cause to entrap unsophisticated, though well-meaning men into co-operation in their nefarious designs upon the government. Irishmen have been held in too much thraldom at home to have any sympathy with the opponents of freedom, and therefore must possess a lower order of intellect than the negroes whom they have been taught to despise if they do not support their adopted government, and I know that their original national pride forbids any such supposition. Therefore, Mr. Editor, I trust that in your next article you will be a little more lenient towards my countrymen of the working orders who have not received the advantages of a college education, but whose hearts are, at all events, in the right place as regards the benefits to be derived from a free Government. A great many just now contemplate emigrating to this country, and I think you should by all means encourage them to expect the full rights of the elective franchise. It is their greatest pride, however poor, to enjoy this privilege. An opposite course by the "powers that be" would have a corresponding tendency, and prevent a large influx into the country of valuable developing aid.

I cannot possibly discuss this subject in one letter. Meantime, promising you a further "infliction," should occasion require it, I subscribe myself with much respect,

DERMOT ASTHORE.

LETTER FROM GOLD RUN.

GOLD RUN, June 16th, 1865.

EDITOR ENQUIRER:—I am again reluctantly obliged to postpone the promised mining news of this district from a want of opportunity to procure the requisite statistics on that subject. I might give you a sort of outline, but as I should like to place this matter before your readers, in such a light that the information may be considered reliable, I shall wait until next week before saying anything about it. We continue to be a progressive people here; nothing to be heard around from "early morn till close of day" but the carpenter's hammer. Families are arriving from other places regularly, and the cry is "still they come!" "Excelsior" is the word out here at present, and there is every likelihood of its being the Gold Run motto for an indefinite time. If this influx of inhabitants preserves its present momentum, then look out Dutch Flat! we are going to eclipse you entirely; in fact we shall be the city, and you the *environs*. Look at our buildings! You can produce nothing in your secluded neighborhood like Mr. Hackett's hotel, and as for saloons, the "Essex" just opened by Mr. Hollenbeck, is the largest I have seen in the county, and is also splendidly fitted up. Josiah Van Buren continues to administer unto the wants of the "thirsty" and Schnabel flourishes as heretofore. Mr. John Thomas is just completing a dwelling-house which will be commodious to himself and an ornament to the town.

The "liberty pole" however, now in progress, is the all absorbing topic among us, and whoever lives to see the 4th of July, will have an opportunity of viewing the Stars and Stripes upon a position which will be appropriate for the glorious old banner.—Brevity must be the principal recommendation of this letter, Mr. Editor, so I shall conclude as usual, with a *promise*, which, however, shall for this time be indefinite.

QUID NUNC.

THE Dutch Flat ENQUIRER comes to us enlarged and improved. It has entered upon its fourth volume and presents a prosperous appearance.—*San Andreas Register.*

"Slightnally" mistaken, brother Severance. We got out of our fourth year two years since. We are now on our sixth, and still growing.

We hear that there are four mills on the way to the claims located in Excelsior District, from the vicinity of Virginia City; the owners having satisfied themselves that the rock taken out from these claims will pay more than many of the best claims in the Washoe country. We will endeavor to give a clearer statement of this matter in our next.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States on the 8th day of December, 1863, and on the 26th day of March, 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, induce all persons to return to their loyalty and restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in said rebellion; and whereas, many persons who had been waging said rebellion having since the issuance of said proclamation waited or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas, many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation directly or by implication in said rebellion and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation now desire to apply and obtain amnesty and pardon, to the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and peace, order and freedom be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I do hereby grant all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon with the reservation of all their rights of property except as to slaves and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of the property of persons engaged in the rebellion have been instituted, but on condition nevertheless that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolable, which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of tenor and to the effect following, to wit: I do solemnly swear or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion in reference to the emancipation of slaves—so help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this Proclamation.

First—All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government. Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid rebellion. Third—All who shall have been military officers in said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenants in the navy. Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid rebellion. Fifth—All who resigned and tendered resignations of their commissions in the army and navy of the United States to evade duty of resisting the rebellion. Sixth—All who have been engaged in treating any way otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities. Seventh—All persons who have been absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion. Eigth—All military or naval officers in the rebel service who were educated at West Point or the United States Naval Academy. Ninth—All persons who held pretended offices of Governors of the States in insurrection against the United States. Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond Federal military lines into the so called Confederacy for the purpose of aiding rebellion. Eleventh—Persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States on the high seas, and all persons who have made raids on the United States from Canada and been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States on the lakes and rivers separating the British Provinces from the United States. Twelfth—Persons who at this time may seek to obtain the benefit thereof by taking the oath prescribed, who are in naval, military or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds to military, naval or civil authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction. Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in the rebellion and the estimated amount of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars. Fourteenth—All persons who have lately taken the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's Proclamation of December 8th, 1863 or the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said Proclamation; and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: Provided, that a special application may be made to the President for any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States. The Secretary of State shall establish such rules and regulations for a ministering and recording the said amnesty oath as well as to insure its benefits to the people and guard the Government against frauds.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, done at Washington on the 29th day of May, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

STAGE ROBBERY.—Three men named Alonzo St. Clair, Captain Pitcher and that general consummate rascal, John Doe, have been arrested at Gold Hill on suspicion of robbing the stage near Silver City a few days ago. St. Clair is a son-in-law of U. S. Gassaway lately sent to State Prison from Butte county for highway robbery.—*Exchange.*

We think the above is incorrect in regard to St. Clair's father-in-law being sent to the State Prison from Butte county. Probably the fact that his brother-in-law was sent gave rise to the mistake.

Mr. Hollenbeck has opened a first class liquor and billiard saloon at Gold Run where the best wines, liquors, syrups and cigars can be had. This saloon is the finest, best arranged and most comfortable we have entered in the county. Mr. Sanderson does the agreeable and it is really pleasant visiting Jimmy—especially if you are dry.

BOOMERANG SALOON.—This first class establishment has changed hands. Mr. Palmtag having purchased the place will exert his energies in order to keep up the reputation of the house.

HON. A. A. SARGENT has been chosen to deliver the oration on the 24th instant, on the occasion of the Masonic celebration near Clipper Gap.

DIED.

In Auburn, June 7th, SAMUEL H. WHITMARSH, a native of Massachusetts, aged 48 years.

At Clipper Gap, June 13th, JAMES DOWDLE, a native of St. Lawrence, New York, aged 23 years.

Near Gold Run, on Saturday, June 10th, CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frost, aged 3 years.

Sweet flowers for Lotta's shroud,
White flowers for her white breast!
'Neath the water's chill cloud
She sank to death's cold rest.
We smoothed once more her golden hair—
'Twill ruffle not in the tomb's still air.

O! pure as Spring's first rose,
But like its smile—as brief!
Lost darling! softly close,
Still, Time, our waves of grief;
For weeping will but blind our eyes
To visions of her paradise.

Soft as the breath of snow
Thy "angel" rest can break;
When summer days awake,
No word or smile forlorn,
We know thou art but gone before,
To enter first heaven's pearly door.

O, treasure rare!—once ours,
We thought to keep thee here,
Forgetting how the flowers,
Thy sister, disappear
From earth's too chill and changing clime,
To bloom beyond the ports of time.

GOLD RUN.

THE Dutch Flat ENQUIRER comes to us enlarged and improved. It has entered upon its fourth volume and presents a prosperous appearance.—*San Andreas Register.*

"Slightnally" mistaken, brother Severance. We got out of our fourth year two years since. We are now on our sixth, and still growing.

MESSRS. A. FRANKLIN & Co., having purchased a splendid assortment of liquors, wines, cigars, tobacco, crockery, glassware, and fancy articles of every description will open their store two doors below the drug store on Main street, this evening, where they will offer all articles in their line at unprecedentedly low prices. Give them a call.

TOMPKINS HOUSE,
BEAR VALLEY, NEVADA COUNTY, CAL.

E. O. TOMPKINS.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR RESPECTFULLY announces to the traveling public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all guests in the best possible manner. Parties visiting this beautiful valley will receive every attention. The House is situated on the line of the Pacific Turnpike, between Dutch Flat and Bowman's Ranch, on the Henness Pass road. jel7tf

L. POWERS. J. C. BARTLETT.

L. POWERS & CO.,
Wholesale dealers
WINES AND LIQUORS,
NO. 89 FRONT STREET, BETWEEN K AND L,
SACRAMENTO.
je17v6y

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th 1865, until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will run as follows:

Mail and Passenger train will leave Sacramento at 6:30 A. M., arrive at Clipper Gap at 3:30 P. M.

Freight train leave Sacramento at 2, noon, arrive at Clipper Gap at 3:40 P. M.

Freight and passenger train leave Sacramento at 5 P. M. arrive at Clipper Gap at 8:45 P. M.

Freight train leave Clipper Gap at 6 A. M., arrive at Sacramento at 9:15 A. M.

Mail and passenger train leave Clipper Gap at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Sacramento at 1:30 A. M.

Freight and passenger train leave Clipper Gap at 4:10 P. M., arrive at Sacramento at 7:35 P. M.

Freight to and from Clipper Gap and intermediate stations will be taken on all trains except the mail and passenger train. No passenger car will be run with the freight train leaving Sacramento at noon, and Clipper Gap at 6 A. M.

The 6:30 A. M. up train connects at the Junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all points North.

The 9:30 A. M. down train will connect with the cars for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M., and Clipper Gap at 9:30 A. M.

Conveyances can be had at Newcastle for Alabaster Cave, six miles distant.

CROCKER,
Superintendent C. P. R. R.
je17tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON AND AFTER THE 15th Day of July, A. D. 1865, I will apply to the Register of the State Land Office, at Sacramento, for a Patent to the following described tract of State School Land, to-wit: The South half of Section Thirty-two, (32) Township Eleven (11) North; Range 7 East Mount Diablo base and meridian, containing 320 acres.

June 17th, 1865. 4t* SARAH GAYLORD.

FEDERAL TAXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL REMAIN AT DUTCH FLAT during Saturday, June 17th, when he can be found at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., for the purpose of receiving applications for license and assessing Income tax for the year 1864. All persons who have not made returns are hereby notified to present themselves for the purpose.

W. A. SELKIRK,
Assistant Assessor
June 17th, 1865.*

IF YOUR HAIR IS THIN
and falling off
USE CROCKETT'S AMYGDALINE.
If your hair is dry and disposed to split,
USE CROCKETT'S AMYGDALINE.
If you wish your hair soft, glossy and beautiful,
USE CROCKETT'S AMYGDALINE.
If your hair is full of Dandruff,
USE CROCKETT'S AMYGDALINE.
If you wish you hair to grow,
USE CROCKETT'S AMYGDALINE.
If you have any disease of the scalp,
USE CROCKETT'S AMYGDALINE.
If you wish to retain your hair for life, use nothing but
CROCKETT'S AMYGDALINE.
It is the finest and
BEST HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD.
Fifty Cents per Bottle.
For sale by DR. W. STRONG,
je17 3mis Dutch Flat.

HARNESS,
$25 to $350 per set.
SADDLES,
$5 to $100 each.
BRIDLES,
AT
HYDE & McCLENNEN'S,
227 Montgomery Street,
RUSS BLOCK,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALSO
a splendid assortment
OF
SADDLERY GOODS,
AT PRICES
25 Per Cent. Less than any House on the Pacific Coast.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED
at a commission.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT
made to Livery Stables.
1-YY 3m.

WASHINGTON GOLD SILVER AND COPPER MINING COMPANY—Excelsior District, Nevada county, Cal. Notice.—There is delinquent upon the following described stock of the above named Company, on account of assessments, levied May 11th, 1865, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	Instl.	Certs.	Shares.	Amt.
Davis, G.....	4	Not issued	100	$10 00
Greeley, H H.....	4	33, 34, 35	100	10 00
Lee, C O.....	4	41, 42	100	10 00
Lyons, W B.....	4	44	25	2 50
Norton, G V.....	4	1, 3, 4	75	7 50
Wilson, J A.....	4	7, 9,	90	9 00
Lovyn, J B.....	4	Not issued	100	10 00
Heyman, S.....	4	25	25	2 50

And in accordance with the laws of the State of California, and an order of the Board of Trustees made on the 11th day of May, 1865, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in U. S. gold coin, in front of the office of the Company, in Dutch Flat, Placer county, on the 24th day of June, 1865 at 11 o'clock A. M., to pay said delinquent assessments, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN DAMSGUARD, Sec'y.
June 10th, 1865. Office, Dutch Flat, Cal.

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

United States 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD BEARING BONDS

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about 10 per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to
One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loans, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the Notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
March 25, 1865. ma6-3m2p

ADDENDUM.

PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.

2d Series all sold, Commenced on third Series. Two Hundred and Thirty Millions (230,000,000) precisely like other two Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent. in Gold instead of 7-30 Currency.

JAY COOKE.
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

GROCESIES AND PROVISIONS.

CALIFORNIA POWDER AGENCY.

I HAVE THE AGENCY OF THE EUREKA POWDER COMPANY for the following places:
Dutch Flat, Gold Run, Little York, You Bet, Red Dog, etc.
Merchants wishing Eureka Powder will be furnished at Agents' rates, and freight from San Francisco.
my27tf F. BURCKHALTER

NAILS,
Miners' Tools,
Hardware,
Blasting Powder,
Tin Ware,
And a general assortment of
Family Groceries and Provisions, at
my27tf BURCKHALTER'S.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND STONE-WARE, AT Wholesale, at
my27tf BURCKHALTER'S.

SAZERAC BRANDY—OLD BRAND—AT wholesale, at
my27tf BURCKHALTER'S.

OLD RYE AND BOURBON WHISKEY—Pure article, at wholesale, at
my27tf BURCKHALTER'S.

50.000 CIGARS at wholesale at BURCKHALTER'S.
my27tf

TOBACCO—The largest stock in town, at
[my27tf] BURCKHALTER'S.

KEROSENE STAND LAMPS, HANG LAMPS, BRACKET LAMPS.
At Wholesale, at]my27tf] BURCKHALTER'S.

LAMP CHIMNEYS, All sizes;
" BURNERS, "
" FOUNTS, "
" WICKS, "
" SHADES, etc.,
my27tf at BURCKHALTER'S.

KEROSENE OIL,
Castor Oil,
Neat's Foot Oil,
Boiled Oil,
Raw Oil,
Turpentine,
Window Glass,
Window Sash,
White Lead,
my27tf at BURCKHALTER'S.

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
AT FRIEDMAN'S OLD STAND,
MAIN SREEET, DUTCH FLAT.

THANKFUL FOR THE PATRONAGE HERETOfore bestowed upon him, respectfully announces that he continues to keep on hand a full assortment of
Family and Miners' Groceries,
Can and Preserved Fruits,
Oysters, Lobsters and Condiment
Fresh Vegetables, all kinds,
Powder, Fuse and Nails,
Crockery, Earthen and Tinware,
With every other article for family use, which he is prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Every accommodation afforded to customers.
my27tf G. S. BAKER.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Sacramento, on the ELEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1865.

my27-td E. H. MILLER, Jr., Secretary.

EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY. Lefty District.—Notice.—The second annual meeting of the above named company will be held at their office in Dutch Flat, on Monday, July 3rd, 1865, at seven o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees and the transaction of other business. Proxies, properly stamped, must be filed with the Secretary.

June 9, 1865. 4t JOHN DAMSGUARD, Sec'y.

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union County Central Comm ttee met at the Court House in Auburn, on Saturday, June 10th, in pursuance to the call of the Chairman.

Present—H. Fellows, (Chairman,) M. T. Staples, A. N. Gambell, L. B. Arnold, A. B. Scott, James Dods, per W. B. Lyons, proxy, A. Hinkley, and John Barnes per M. T. Staples proxy. Absent—Allen, Bewen and Jansen.

The Committee was called to order by the Chairman, and the following proceedings were then had:

On motion the proxies of J. Dods and John Barnes were received. On motion it was

Resolved, That a County Convention for the nomination of Members of the Legislature and County officers, be called for Tuesday, the 27th day of June, 1865, to be held at Auburn.

Resolved, That the Primary Meetings be held on Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1865, that the polls for such primary meetings be opened at 7 o'clock and close at 10 o'clock P. M.,—that they be held at the place in each Precinct where the last General Election was held.

Resolved, That the basis of representation be the same as that established for the last County Convention. Each Precinct being entitled to the following number of Delegates respectively.

Township No. 1.—Beals Bar, 2; Wildwood, 2; Dotan's Bar, 2; Gilt House, 2; Roseville, 2.

Township No 2.—Virginia, 3; Gold Hill, 2; Superior, 2; Ophir, 4; Doty's Flat, 2.

Township No. 3.—Auburn, 7; Rattlesnake, 2; Orr's Ranch, 2; Neilsburg, 2; Rock Creek, 2;

Township No. 4.—Lisbon, 2; Illinoistown 3; Gold Run, 4; Dutch Flat, 11; Wilson's 2; Zerr's Ranch, 4.

Township No. 5.—Forest Hill, 6; Yankee Jim's 3; Todd's Valley, 4; Smith's Ranch, 2; Oregon Bar, 2.

Township No. 6—Michigan Bluff, 8; Horse Shoe Bar, 2; Bath, 3.

Township No. 7.—Iowa Hill, 4. Monona Flat, 2; Wisconsin Hill, 2; Damascus, 2; Humbug Canon, 2.

Township No. 8.—Antoine, 2; Last Chance, 3; Blacksmith Flat, 1; Deadwood, 2; Tahoe City, 3;

Township No. 9.—Pine Grove, 3; Franklin House, 1; Stewart's Flat, 2; Newcastle, 6; Horse Shoe Bar, 1.

Township No. 10.—Lincoln, 5; Dunn Shed, 2; Fuller's Ranch, 1; Cox's Ranch, 2; Union Shed, 1.

Resolved, That the following test be adopted; "That no person shall vote at the Primary Meetings, except those who voted for Lincoln and Johnson at the last Presidential Election, and are qualified Electors in this county at the time of holding such Primary Meetings."

Resolved, That this Committee recommend that the several District Committees take such action as they may deem proper to authorize the Delegates to the County Convention from each Revenue District to nominate a candidate for Supervisors.

Resolved, That this Committee do now adjourn.

A. N. GAMBELL, Sec'y

INCOME TAXES.—We extra t the following from the San Francisco Morning *Call* of June 6th. The reasoning of the *Call* is good, and shows what we have long contended for, that the Income Tax, in many instances, was a greater burden upon the poor men than the rich man. In fact, in numerous cases, the rich man, though owning property, pay no Income Tax at all:

Citizens and residents are terribly bothered about the Income Tax Law. Its provisions puzzle them, and such a host of men as there are who do not know what their actual incomes are is surprising.—The multifarious items of gains, losses, receipts, expenditures, rents, profits, exemptions, profits, exemptions, deductions, etc., are enough to puzzle an old book keeper's brain, and suggest the idea if the law would not produce more revenue and be far more simple if it plainly defined man's income to be all the money he makes during a year, out of any and all business operations. That is to say, if a man has earned or made out of any or all business opertions the sum of two thousand dollars, his income shall b place at two thousand dollars. This saying that if a merchant realizes seven thousand dollars profit from his regulnr mercantile business, he shall be considered as having an income of seven thousand dollars, does not look to be the thing exactly. As a general rule in business, when one man loses, another gains, and whoever gains the merchant's loses must of course pay tax thereon—therefore why make the merchant pay a tax for the income he has not received? But there is another defect in the Income Tax Law. It is this: Aliens realizing large incomes in this country, through their agents, but themselves residing abroad, are not taxed on those incomes. Thus, Abel Guy, for instance, formerly a resident—but never a citizen here, now lives in Europe. He owns a large amount of property here, from which his income is many thousands of dollars; a hundred of them annually. On this income he is not compelled to pay a dollar's tax, though his agents who reside here, and earns perhaps a couple of thousand annually in collecting his income for him, is compelled to pay a tax on his small earnings. Thus it is that several large incomes—for there are more non-residents than Mr. Guy having productive property and business in this country, pay no taxes whatever, while all the small incomes—incomes of residents—derived from labor at the forge, and the bench, the desk, or from petty rents and interest sums, are forced to pay a tax. It appears to us that equity demands that all incomes derived from property or business in this country, should be taxed equally. As it is, the non-resident alien may have his property, business and agents here, and from that property and business realize an income of many thousands, and still escape taxation, while the resident alien or citizen must pay for every dollar of income he can earn, either by his talent or labor.—Any discrimination in the matter of taxation is wrong. Such discrimination as that we have mentioned is especially wrong, for it discriminates against the resident—citizen or alien, who by his personal energy, is constantly aiding to build up the country; and in favor of him who does nothing out suck from its fatness. This defect in the Income Tax Law should, if possible, be remedied at the next session of Congress.

TWO CHINAMEN SHOT.—Some days since, an African named Horn, living near Moorville in this county, had his cabin robbed of sundry articles of the value of about seventy dollars. A few days later, as he was approaching his cabin, he saw the door was open, but before reaching it a Chinaman in the brush near by, discovering him coming, gave the alarm and ran away. A Chinaman then ran out of the cabin, and not obeying the African's command to stop, received the contents of his rifle in the mouth, the ball passing out through his cheek. Another celestial immediately rushed armed with an ax, and charged upon the negro, who drew a pistol and shot him through the heart. The first one shot was not seriously hurt. The other of course died almost instantly. The negro went to Forhestown and delivered himself up to Justice Smith, who examined the case, and, the facts appearing substantially as above, acquitted him. —*Oroville Union, June 3.*

NOTICE the card of Messrs. Powers & Co., the Liquor Merchants of Sacramento. Parties here who are in the trade, will find it to their advantage to deal with these polite and accommodating gentlemen.

IT IS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN, or appreciated that nearly all diseases have their origin in the blood. If the blood is impure, circulating humors through the whole body, the brain and nerves become affected, with loss of memory, loss of sleep, palpitations, irregularities of all kinds, weaknesses, flows, deranged bladder and kidneys—all the secretions become deranged, the organs cease their proper offices, and seated disease sets in. If you would see well, or avoid sickness, cleanse the blood with that great medicine, Le Moyen's Sarsaparilla, Iodine Alterative. Crane & Brigham, agents. Sold here by Dr. D. W. Strong.

INCOME DECISIONS.—The following decisions will interest real estate owners:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, April 28, 1865.

SIR:—Your inquiries of April 19th and 22d in regard to reduction for taxes are received.

I reply, that all income taxes paid in 1864 are proper deductions from income of that year.

Assessments made by municipal corporations for the laying out or grading of streets, the construction of walks, sewers, etc., may be deducted from income where they are laid upon all tax-payers within the corporation; but if they are laid only upon the owners of property supposed to be increased in value by the improvement, no deduction can be allowed. All town and county taxes, including taxes assessed for raising soldiers, may be deducted.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.

T. PAPIN, Assessor First District, Mo.

The following, to a resident in our county, will also be of interest to many:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 11, 1865.

SIR:—Your letter of May 2d, in regard to deductions from incomes, is received. I reply, that where the owner of property occupies the same, he is well entitled to deduct repairs, taxes, insurance, and interest on incumbrances on such property, as if the same were rented and produced income, and he has the same right even if the property is unoccupied.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.

To a citizen of New York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, April 28, 1865.

SIR:—Your letter of March 8th in relation to "Writs, Summons' or other process in Justices' Courts requiring a stamp" has been received.

In reply I have to say, that, when the amount claimed in a writ or other original process, issued by a court not of record, which includes writs issued by a Justice of the Peace, is one hundred dollars or over, such writ or process is by the Act of June 30th, 1864, subject to a stamp duty of fifty cents.

The test is the amount claimed to be received in the suit. If that amount is less than one hundred dollars the process is exempt; if it is one hundred dollars or equals that amount, it is subject to stamp duty. When a note or bond is given, and a mortgage or deed of trust is given to secure its payment, but one stamp duty is required to be placed on such papers, but that stamp duty must be the highest rate required for said instruments or either of them. If the mortgage is properly stamped, the note or bond need not be stamped; but it would be proper that the note or bond should bear a memorandum that it is secured by a mortgage duly stamped.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner,

CAPTAIN SAM, the new Piute Chief, is collecting funds to establish a Piute Academy, and meets with good success.

JOSIAH VAN BUREN'S
BAR AND BILLIARD SALOON,
Gold Run, Cal.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS constantly on hand, and every attention paid to those who may favor him with a call. my27tf

ZERR'S STATION,
Ten Miles Above Dutch Flat, Placer County.

THOMAS LEWIS.....PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPPIETOR RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES to his friends and the traveling public generally that he has purchased this well known Stage Station which he intends hereafter to keep in a style unsurpassed by any house in the mountains.

Teamsters and Travelers!

Can rely upon receiving every attention and accommodation, and pleasure parties from Dutch Flat will always be furnished with the best refreshments. je3 tf

DONNER HOUSE.

KING & INGRAHAM,.....Proprietors.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD ANNOUNCE TO the traveling public, teamsters, and all others who may have business or pleasure on the Dutch Flat and Donner Lake Wagon Road, that they are prepared to accommodate all in a manner unsurpassed in the mountains.—This house is forty miles from Dutch Flat, and the proprietors have supplied themselves with an abundance for both man and beast.

The Bar

Is at all times furnished with the best liquors, wines and cigars, and

The Table

with game and fish, and such other delicacies as is possible to be obtained either in the cities or the mountains.

N. B.—Persons can always be supplied with saddle horses or vehicles at this house to visit any of the neighboring localities. A daily stage passes the door twice a day, to and from Virginia city. Oct. 1.-tf

PLACER COUNTY INSTITUTE.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE PLACER COUNty Teachers' Institute will be held in Auburn, commencing

TUESDAY, JUNE 27TH, 1865.

The County Board of Examination will meet each day during the session of the Institute. Teachers having Temporary Certificates, and those whose certificates have expired, will please be present for examination. The County Superintendent *will not renew the Certificates of those who do not attend the Institute.*

The services of the following well known Educators have been secured to assist in the exercises of the Institute:

HON. JOHN SWETT, State Supt. of Pub. Instruction.
PROF. AHIRA HOLMES, Principal of the State Normal School.
PROF. E. KNOWLTON, Teacher of Elocution and Gymnastics.
HON. J. E. BENTON, of Sacramento county.
HON. S. A. SMITH, Supt. of Sacramento county.
REV. W. H. HILL, Supt. of City Schools, Sacramento.

Trustees, Teachers, Parents, and Friends of Education generally, are invited to attend and take part in the exercises of the Institute.

A. H. GOODRICH,
Supt. Pub Schools.

ap22td

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THEODORE SCHUBERT & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE BREWERY.

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS BY which they are enabled to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

Almost as low as they can be purchased in the stores, desire to inform the citizens of Dutch Flat and surrounding places that they will manufacture

Gents' Fine Dress Boots,

Of the best quality, and from $8 to $12, and

All Work Guaranteed.

We have received a lot of the New Patent Lasts, and gentlemen troubled with corns can have Boots made in such a manner as will secure them ease and comfort.

REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, as usual.

☞ Those in want of anything in our line are hereby requested to call. my27tf

DUTCH FLAT SAW MILL.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices

to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.

Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Builders and Miners,

Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles.

ALLEN TOWLE.

Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. tf

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.

COMPETITION DEFIED!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

ADLER & HUDEPOHL,
STONE STORE, Main Street, Dutch Flat.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM SAN FRANcisco where they purchased a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

FURNISHING GOODS,

Would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place, to their large Assortment. They are determined not to be undersold, and will endeavor to keep

THE BEST GOODS

That can be obtained in the market, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC. They have at present every description of

FANCY DRY GOODS, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!

Call and examine for yourselves. Our MOTTO is to PLEASE. apr-29-tf

DRY GOODS!

CORNER OF STOCKTON AND MAIN STREETS.

L. WURSBURG & BRO.

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE of Dutch Flat and neighboring places that they are prepared to open their fine assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry-Goods,

At the corner of Main and Stockton streets, two doors above the Dutch Flat Hotel, where they invite all, especially the Ladies, to call and examine their really superi r stock of

Ladies' Furnishing Goods,

Together with an excellent stock of Gentlemen's Goods,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Of every description, and of the latest styles, cheap.

☞ Call in at the New Store. my13tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!

HENRY LE CAMP,

DESIRES TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS AND THE public that having purchased the interest of his late partner, Mr. R. Hudepohl, he has just received from below a splendid lot of

Gentlemen's Clothing,

Consisting of **Entire Suits, Hats, Boots, Undershirts, Handkerchiefs,**

and every article necessary for a gentleman's wardrobe. Also, a large assortment of

Ladies' and Misses' Shoes,

Which he will sell as cheap as can be bought. He warrants all articles. Call and examine for yourselves.

my6tf

NEW CLOTHING STORE,
ESTABLISHED IN DUTCH FLAT,
Main street, opposite Blais' Stone Building,

B. LACHMAN

RESPECTFULLY INVITES THE ATTENTION of citizens and friends in this town and vicinity to his large and well selected stock of

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Coats, Pants and Vests,
Shirts of every Description.

Also a full assortment of

Boys' Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Furnishing Goods,

Of every description, selected expressly for this market. Those in want of Clothing at

Reasonable Prices and the latest Fashions,

are most respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

my27tf

BOOKS, STATIONARY, CIGARS,
—AT THE—
POSTOFFICE NEWS DEPOT.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE interest of his former partner, Mr. Gross, has just returned from San Francisco where he purchased a full assortment of the

Best Havana Cigars,
Finest Chewing Tobacco,
Genuine Meerschaum Pipes,

School and Miscellaneous Books,
Blank Books and Stationary,

Of every description and price. A very excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, and Gold Pens,

Together with a fine supply of

Toilette Articles, Perfumes, Etc.,

all of which he is prepared to sell at prices that defy competion—for cash. Give me a call in your wanderings.

JOHN H. ROKE
ma6 tf

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,
Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper-ware Manufacturer.
Iron Hydraulic Pipe,

Constantly on hand.

Main Street, Dutch Flat.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD ASsortment of

Hardware, Tin-Ware, Stoves, Pumps, Rope, Lead Pipe, Iron and Steel, Borax, Horse-shoe Nails, Sad Irons, Carpenters' Tools,

Together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, which he is prepared to sell at very low prices.

Iron Hydraulic Pipe

Made to Order, and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All work in my line done with neatness and dispatch. apr15-tf

BOOK-KEEPING.

MR. BROWN, HAVING HAD FIFTEEN YEARS experience in the art of

Practical Book-keeping,

Has opened a class in Dutch Flat for instruction in this useful acquirement.

Rooms in Dutch Flat, opposite the corner of Main and Sacramento streets.

TERMS—Twelve Lessons, Six Dollars.

The class will meet regularly on each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 7½ o'clock.

my20 1m

LEBANON MINING COMPANY.—Mine and works located on Prospect Hill, Placer county, California. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of said Company held on Wednesday, the 31st day of April, 1865, an assessment of Four Dollars ($4) per share was levied upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable on or before the 28th day of May, 1865, to the Secretary, in United States gold coin, at his office on Prospect Hill, Placer county. Any stock or share upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 30th day of Jne, 1865, will be advertised on that day as delinquent, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on the 15th day of July, 1865, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

H. D. KELLER, Sec'y.

Prospect Hill, April, 28, 1865. my6td

RATTLESNAKE GOLD AND SILVER MINING Company, Excelsior District, Nevada county, California.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of the above named Company, held at the company's office in Dutch Flat, on the 15th day of May, 1865, an assessment of ten cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable to the Secretary, at his office in Dutch Flat, in United States gold or silver coin. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of June, 1865, will be advertised on that day as delinquent, and unless payment be made before, will be sold on the 1st day of July, 1865, to pay the delinquent assessments together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

T. J. NICHOLS, Secretary.

Dutch Flat, May 15, 1865. 1m

PLACER BREWERY.
Corner of Main and Sacramento Streets.

FRED. GROHS.....PROPLIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR DESIRES TO INFORM THE public that he continues to brew

Lager Beer of the Best Quality,

my27tf

JUST RECEIVED!

DR. D. W. STRONG,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

HAS JUST RECEIVED AT THE DUTCH FLAT Drug Store, a large and well selected stock of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
ESSENTIAL OILS,
ECLECTIC AND PATENT MEDICINES,
TRUSSES,
SUSPENSARIES,
HAIR OILS,
PERFUMERY,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
STATIONERY,
FINE CIGARS,
TOBACCO, etc. etc.

Also:

WHITE LEAD,
PAINT OILS,
GLASS, PUTTY,
VARNISHES and
TURPENTINE.

Besides a large assortment of COAL OIL, Lamps, and Kerosene Lamp Chimneys.

All of which will be disposed of

Cheap for Cash.

Cheaper than any other establishment in the county.

All the goods are of the best quality, and have been selected with the greatest care, and purchasers can therefore rely upon obtainining a good article at a less cost than a poor article would be sold for elsewhere. CALL AND SEE.

In connection with the above, I intend keeping on hand at all times a good assortment of

Fine Watches and Jewelry.

Which will be sold at lower prices than can be bought elsewhere in the State. apr1tf

WM. H. KEELER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO with a superb assortment of

Watches and Jewelry

Which he offers at San Francisco prices and charges.

Watches and Chronometers

Repaired and regulated at the shortest notice and in a scientific manner. Orders received for the manufacture of

Silver Ware

And all other articles in his line furnished at prices to suit the times. de31 1y

WHITE LEAD,
WINDOW SASH,
WINDOW GLASS,
PUTTY,

Of all sizes, the largest stock in town, at

mh25tf BURCKHALTER'S.

A Full Assortment of

PAINTS,
OILS,
AND
PAINT BRUSHES

Of every description, cheap for cash, at

mh25tf. BURCKHALTER'S.

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY.
SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET

HENRY KUNKLE.....PROPRIETOR

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment.

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies

always on hand. He is also prepared to furnish to families and miners every Saturday with

Fresh Brown Bread.

Persons wishing it fresh will please leave their orders. jan10 v4 tf

PLACER BUTCHER SHOP.
Corner of Sacramento and Main streets,
Dutch Flat, Cal.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased this Favorite Market, will keep always on hand the best

Beef, Pork, Mutton and Home-made Sausage,

Which will be supplied to customers at the lowest market rates. Every accommodation guaranteed to the public. April 8, 1865. tf CONRAD ROTH.

J. HUGHES,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
MAIN STREET, DTTCH FLAT.

RESPECTFULL INFORMS THE CITIzens of this place and the public generally that he has opened a shop for the

Manufacture of Boots and Shoes,

TWO DOORS BELOW THE THEATER,

Where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line at the shortest notice.

☞ Particular attention paid to repairing. apr15tf

OFFICIAL.

THE PHŒNIX
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
HARTFORD, CONN.,
IN 1865.

Devoted to FIRE INSURANCE exclusively.

CASH CAPITAL,	**$600.000 00**
CASH ASSETS,	**925,902 97**

Invested in California, $132,832 62.

THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have the pleasure of presenting to their patrons and the public generally, their SEMI ANNUAL SWORN STATEMENT of the financial condition of the PHŒNIX,

On the Second day of January, 1865.

ASSETS:

Cash on hand, in Bank, and due from Agents	$144.250
United States Securities	115.030
Loans on approved securities	100,240
(Of which $25,082 62 is invested in California.)	
New York State Stocks	95.980
Hartford Bank Stocks	43.500
Miscellaneous Bank Stocks	102.000
Connecticut State Bands	11.000
Hartford City Bonds	41.250
California State Bonds	62.500
San Francisco, City and County Bonds	35.700
Other State, City and Water Bonds	10.400
Ohio State Stocks of 1870	4.152
Accumulated Interest on Loans	
Market Value of Assets,	**$925,902 97**

The PHŒNIX paid Losses during 1864 to amount of

$370,000,

And pain them PROMPTLY, too.

Losses Paid in U. S. Gold Coin.

Authorized Resident Agents at each prominent place, who ALONE are authorized to solicit risks for this Company.

BRANCH OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO,
R. E. MAGILL, Gen'l Agt.

☞ Policies issued by this careful and conservative Company, on all classes of desirable property, at rates as low as the nature of the hazard will admit of, by

B. F. MOORE,
Resident Agent.
mar11 3m

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

AN EXCELLENT assortment of Legal Blanks just printed at the ENQUIRER office, such as

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, SUMMONS.
EXECUTIONS, ATTACHMENTS, WARRANTS,
CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS AND SUBPŒNAS.

All the blanks printed at this office have been revised by one of the most eminent lawyers in the State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F., hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

JAS I. DUNNING, N. G.

W. C. JONES, Rec. Secretary. ja-1

LIBANUS CHAPTER, No. 11, R. A. M., Meets at their hall in Iowa Hill, every Thursday on or preceding the full moon of each month.

Companions in good standing are fraternally invited to visit.

J. H. NEFF, H. P.

W. D. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

CALIFORNIANS should test the merits of DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Weigh it is highly palatable as a beverage, it is unequalled as a tonic and invigorator. In the pursuit of fortune at the mines, many persons are exposed to the attacks of complaints of the digestives organs, and various kinds of fever. It is the very article that has so long been in demand in the mines Its daily use will restore the tone of a deranged stomach, impart fresh vitality to the digestive functions, and cheer the spirits. Yet the Bitters is the safest of all stimulants. Let the miner who is exposed to hot and dry, wet and cold, be certain to obtain a supply of the genuine Hostetter Bitter, and he will find it a certain safeguard to health. [je17 1m

HOPE FOR THE AFFLICTED.—In another part of this paper will be found the advertisement of the celebrated Institute established by Dr. J. C. YOUNG, in 1850. In this age of deceit and charlatanism it is a boon to the suffering to point out to them where they are sure of obtaining the wished for relief and cure Under the care of the skillful Doctor the sick and troubled can divest themselves of their burdens of pain; lay aside their cross, and secure health and happiness. If you are sick or in trouble, do not hesitate. Read the advertisement and follow the advice. Do not forget the number nor the manner of directing your letters. Consultation Office, 540, Washington street San Francisco. my5 3m

MEDICAL CARD.—Success is said to be the criterion of merit. If this is so, Dr. Doherty is not an exception to the rule. Of the many physicians who advertise to cure the particular branches to which he has devoted his particular study, none has attained that wondrous and general practice which daily attend at his office. The great Record, of Paris, specially devoted his attention to the particular branch of Medicine denominated Specific and Chronic.—Dr. Doherty has determined to do the same. Read his advertisement in another column, and the worn statemen of cures.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY,

Private Medical and Surgical Institute, Sacramento str., below Montgomery, (opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office.) Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco. mh18 3m

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

J. M. GAROUTTE,.....PROPRIETOR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING LEASED THE above named establishment, respectfully announces to the public that he intends to "keep tavern" in a manner unsurpassed in the mountains. Knowing the wants of the public he will keep the people supplied with the best viands. His accommodations are such that cannot fail to meet the demand of those partial to clean beds and well-aired rooms.

Attending strictly to the management of the house himself he will endeavor to satisfy all who give him a call.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and being plastered throughout and the rooms large will make it one of the most desirable houses to stop at in the county.

Oct. 15-tf

DUTCH FLAT HOTEL.
COR. MAIN and STOCKTON STREETS.

CHARLES SEFFENS.....PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS LONG ESTABLISHed and First Class Hotel respectfully announces to the public generally that he has completed his arrangements whereby he is prepared to accommodate ALL who may favor him with a call, with the best.

The Hotel Table

Will constantly be supplied with all the delicacies of the season, combining the game and fish of the mountains with the best fruits and vegetables from the valleys.

The Bedrooms

In this hotel are large and well ventilated, and particular attention paid to bedding and bed room furniture.

The Stage Office

Of the California Stage Company is kept at this house, where persons can book their names for all parts of the State and Nevada. my12 tf

HERBERT'S EXCHANGE,
THREE MILES ABOVE DUTCH FLAT.

JNO. L. HERBERT,.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR RESPECTFULLY INforms the traveling public that he is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, being determined to exert himself to the utmost to give his guests every satisfaction. Ample accommodations for Teamsters, as well as the public generally. ap29 1y

GODEN EAGLE HALL,
S. E. CORNER MAIN STOCKTON STREETS.
Dutch Flat, Cal.

J. S. JONES,.....Proprietor.

PONY JONES, HAVING THOROUGHLY REMODeled and renovated this favorite place of resort, is now prepared to invite all to come and see him, assuring them that he offers nothing but the

Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

That can be purchased below. In connection with this first class Saloon there are two fine

Marble-bed Billiard Tables!

Upon which those partial to this noble game can pass an hour of pleasant recreation.

Drop in as you are passing and see for yourself. apr15tf

SENATE SALOON,
OPPOSITE THE EXPRESS, MAIN STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO INFORM THE citizens of Dutch Flat and his friends generally that he has leased this well known stand where he will constantly keep the best

Wines, Liquors, and Cigars

to be had in the market. An experienced barkeeper will always be in attendance to supply those favoring him with their patronage. A cash rom those partial to pure beverages solicited. DAVID MAYER.

November 12, 1864—tf

BOOMERANG SALOON.
COR. MAIN AND ACRAME TO STREETS.

C. F. PALMTAG,
(Successor to JOHN MAYER.)

THE SUBSRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THIS well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best

Wines and Liquors!

Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me. ma1363 tf

BED ROCK SALOON,
OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE, MIAN STREET.

GEO. L. SLOUUMB,.....Proprietor.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE FINEST

Wines, Brandies, Cigars, Syrups,

and playing cards in the market, in order to suit customers.

Billiard Balls, Cues, and Cue-Wafers

purchased for customers at the lowest city prices.

dec1 62 tf

UNCLE SAM SALOON,
(One door above Dr. Strong's Drug Store)
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT, CAL.

SAM. SWANSSON begs leave to inform the public that he has always on hand the best

Wines, Liquors, Syrups and Cigars,

that can be purchased below, and invites those partial to pleasant beverages to give him a call. tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

R. H. MCDONALD, D. G. SPENCER.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Corner of Sansome and Pine
Streets, San Francisco,
DRUGGISTS.

We respectfully beg leave to inform our customers and the public generally that we have opened a House in the city of San Francisco, where we will be pleased to see as many of our old friends and customers as can make it convenient to call upon us. We shall keep at both places a large and well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,
Chemicals of all kinds,
Solid and Fluid Extracts,
Shakers' Herbs,
Eclectic Preparations,
Patent Medicines,
Fancy Goods,
Trusses & Shoulder Br's,
Abdominal Supporters,
Assayers' Materials,
Retorts and Crucibles,
Druggists' Glassware,
Brewers' Stock,
Soda Water Material,
Paints and Oils,
Kerosene and Coal Oils,
Lard and Sperm Oils,
Camphene & Burning fluid
Alcohol in Tin,

Together with a complete assortment of all articles in the Drug line. We do not intend to be undersold by any house in California. Orders respectfully solicited and goods forwarded to all parts of the Pacific coast and country.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

Trusses and Supporters.

Gum Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensary Bandages, Silk Elastic Bandages for Ladies. A very large assortment of articles in this line. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO. San Francisco.

Brewers' stock.

Fresh Hops, Irish Moss, Furgundy Pitch, Keg Corks. Everything in this line of the best quality. For sale upon reasonable terms.

N. B. Ten bales Hops just received by Express

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Assayers' Materials.

Crucibles, Retorts, Acids, and a general supply of all articles in this line. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Eclectic Medicines.

We are constantly receiving per express, supplies from the manufactories. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Tildem's Sugar-Coated Pills.

Of nearly all the concentrated Medicines, put up in bottles. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & Co.

Perfumery.

We are constantly receiving articles in this line, direct from Foreign and American manufactories. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

Brushes, Feather Dusters, Zinc White, Fire Proof Paint, Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Coal and Kerosine Oils.

Burning Fluid, Neats-foot Oil, Lard Oil, and Camphene. Knowing the difficulty in procuring a good article, so necessary for brilliant light, we have taken extra pains to import them of the best quality, and can supply our customers with a superior article.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Soda Water Material.

Corks, Acids, Essential Oils, Whiting, Marble Dust Soda Twine, Everything in the line.

For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Patent Medicines.

We are Agents for nearly all valuable articles in use, and our stock is unusually large. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
San Francisco.

PAID IN GREENBACKS.

DR. W. D. OLENDORF, OF RED BLUFF, CAL., availing himself of the law making Greenbacks a legal tender, has, through Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., tendered and paid us two hundred and seventy-five dolls in Greenbacks (for goods purchased payable in gold coin), in full payment of his obligations to us. This amount we received in full, which, of course, we were compelled to receive or get nothing.

We feel it our duty to let the public know of this, as any other transaction of like character, that they may understand who the parties are that will avail themselves of the cheap but unjust mode of paying their honest debts.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento and San Francisco.

For Family Use.

We have on hand a large assortment of articles for Family and Hotel use, the following comprise a part only:

Flavoring Extracts,
Gelatine and Isinglass,
Tapioca and Farina,
Pearl Barley and Sago,
Oat meal,
Yeast Powders,
Cream Tartar and Soda,
Fresh Hops,
Superior Starch,
Bluing, liquid and in balls
Pure Indigo,
Polishing Wax for cloths,
Concentrated Lye,
Potash and Sal Soda,
Stove Polish,
Stove Brushes,

Surgical Instruments.

Dissecting Instruments,
Eye Instruments,
Obstetrical Instruments,
Polypus Forceps,
Probargs,
Post Mortem Instruments,
Pocket Instruments,
Trepanning Instruments,
Speculums,
Stethoscopes,
Syringes,
Tenael Instruments,
Amputating Instruments,
Breast Pumps,
Bougie's,
Catheters,
Cupping Instruments,
Electro Magnetic Batteries

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

DENTAL

Importing House.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
San Francisco.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of dental goods, the following comprising a part only:

Plain and Pivot Teeth,
Gum Teeth, large assort'd,
Teeth for Vulcanite work,
gum & plain, great variety
Jones & White's gold foil,
Abbey & Son's Gold Foil,
Watt's Crystal Foil and
Sponge Gold,

DRAFTS FROM A DIARY.

WRITTEN IN REBELDOM.

BY A LATE PRISONER OF WAR.

THREE REBEL CHARGES.

General Banks had accomplished his famous raid through the Attakapas country, to threaten the rich Red River districts, and thence debouch on the plains around Port Hudson. He had made his desperate assaults, with forlorn hopes, against the stout defences of that river fortress; he had lost many thousands in battle, and was threatened with greater loss through disease. Meantime the rebels, closing immediately on the track of his raid, had repossessed themselves of all the country, from Vermilion and Teche bayous to Atchafalya and Mississippi rivers. They were pouring down from the Texan borders, and swarming on the west bank of the Father of Waters.

The Opelousas Railroad, eighty miles long, connects New Orleans with Brashear. About midway between the latter city, situated on Berwick Bay, and Algiers, which lies opposite the Crescent City, this railroad crosses Bayou Lafourche. Four miles up the bayou, to the right of the station, lies Thibodeaux, a considerable place, and capital town of the parish. Down upon Thibodeaux, one fine day in June, 1863, the rebel General Morton launched a force of about three thousand cavalry, under command of Col. Majors, a West Point graduate in the Confederate service. This rebel chief, after discomfiting a handfull of our troops left for that purpose at Plaquemine, dashed down the Lafourche banks, through Napoleon and Labadie, and pounced upon a couple of scanty companies of nine months' federals in Thibodeaux. The latter stopped not for compliments, but made good use of horse-legs, mule legs, and legs generally, to cover the four-mile road to Lafourche crossway, in the shortest running time on record, barring the run from Bull Run.

A race indeed was this, along that narrow bayou road, with double-barrelled shot-guns and border rifles cracking like champagne corks; our fugitives gobbled by twos and threes, till half a hundred or more turned themselves to the right-about towards Thibodeaux jail. Six hundred rebel horsemen riding and yelling like Camanches, as they all do, pursued our flying provost-marshals, our dispensed plantation guards, and suddenly relieved pickets almost to the mouth of Lafourche crossway batteries. A discharge of our twelve and thirty-two pound guns now turned them back, but only to meet and merge themselves in Majors' main body, which, to the number of two thousand, was rapidly bringing up their rear. For an hour or two they deployed and reconnoitred, in the manner of Mamelukes, and then took cover in the dense woods and close plantation fields which border the Bayou Lafourche.

Not wholly idle were these half-starved and half-naked fellows, however. Thibodeaux boasted several groceries and a few sutler shops. Thibodeaux had numbers of rebel sympathizers, on fine estates and in elegant chateaux. Thibodeaux's "secesh" damsels were pretty and numerous, and its orchards luxurious and tempting. Thibodeaux counted hundreds of negroes, male and female, easy to "gobble," and of clear money value. So the rebels broke over that quiet "ville" with most charming varieties of looseness. While dashing cavalry officers gave gold-braided arm to interesting plantation widows and their dark-eyed creole daughters, just out of the convent day-school; while improvised provost-marshal men took note of captured "Yanks," and consigned them to underground cells of the stone prison; while scouts and patrols whipped in reluctant darkies to their new masters—the rank and file of Johnnies began to solace themselves for long abstinence by the discussion of fat beeves, United States brand pour, real "Lincoln" coffee, and (that prize of all prizes for Johnnies) United States commissary whiskey. Canteens, bottles, flasks and gourds were quickly filled and replenished; pint-dipperfulls were emptied into rebel gullets, till half the force was staggering drunk, and the other half begging for their turn to be.

Confederate commanders rule their ragged cohorts with iron authority; but they are careless concerning discipline so long as no immediate attack is apprehended. Manifestly the rebel officers knew with what small numbers they had to deal, and that Col. Stickney, who controlled some five hundred federals at Lafourche Crossing, would not be likely to trust them out of shelter of his railroad-grading defences. The capture of Thibodeaux, they knew, commanded two roads diverging from it to the two crossings at Lafourche and Terrebonne, these roads describing a scalene triangle, with the railroad for its hypothenuse. A small circular earthwork, stockaded and ditched around, had been built by our New York boys at Terrebonne Crossing, and a company of less than thirty men left there to defend it. Col. Majors, after chasing the federals from Thibodeaux to Lafourche by one leg of the triangle, sent a troop of his screeching butternuts to attack Terrebonne by the other leg. Headlong they galloped towards the stockade, halted within a few yards of it, and demanded its instant surrender, whereupon the politic young lieutenant who commanded displayed a flag of truce and stepped out of his fort for a parley. At this juncture up steams a train from Lafourche, despatched by Col. Stickney, with orders to evacuate, and our stockade men, starting from their fort like a partridge covey, run pell-mell for the cars, which are waiting. In another moment, a whistle shrieks, the engines are reversed, and away speeds the train for Lafourche again, while our young commander is left on the ground, with a white flag above, and the rebels advancing to capture him.

"You are my prisoner, sir! You have violated the flag of truce, sir!" cries a rebel officer, presenting his revolver at Lieut. L——. At the same time his mounted Johnnies charge up to the railroad track, fire off their pistols and shot-guns at the retreating steam-engine, and then draw bridles to vent maledictions upon "Yankee treachery." So our unlucky sous-officer of the "Ironsides" is compelled to see his brave company receding towards safety, while his own feet must measure the road to Thibodeaux jail, and thereafter march painfully to a Texan prison pen.

That Saturday night the rebel camp at Thibodeaux was a scene of hilarious triumph. Commissary and sutlers' stores were without money or price, and whiskey rations called for no quartermasters' vouchers. The "bonny blue flag" got bluer than ever, for at least a dozen barrels of "red eye" were mixed with the gray-backed clay of rebellion, till every Johnnie could lay claim to a "brick in his hat."

Sabbath was not religiously kept in Thibodeaux parish next day. There were stores to ransack, niggers to "lick," Yankee prisoners to bedevil, and the whiskey jollification continued. Scouting parties, scouring the roads at full gallop and clattering over the bayou bridges like wild huntsmen; yells that made the owls hoot in midday Bayou Blue swamp woods; cheers for Jeff. Davis and a choral refrain about capturing New Orleans to the tune of "Dixie," with such little dalliances as eating, smoking, and drinking whiskey, made up the order of rebel discipline in and about the captured "ville," while down the Lafourche Bayou swept cavalry in twos and fours, making sudden onsets on federal pickets, and wheeling in and out of our lines for pure mischief and travado.

The rebel commander, however, meant mischief to the Yankees, and towards sunset began to stir himself. Bugles sounded along his lines, ragged cavaliers took last swigs at their whiskey cans, and swung themselves into saddle; and about 5 o'clock P. M. the entire force, consisting of Majors', Phillips' and Byron's regiments, with additions from Mouton's creole levies, set off from Thibodeaux for a dash at Lafourche Crossing, to carry the bridge at once and bag five hundred "Yanks" by supper time. Such a roaring, leaning, riotous never galloped before to a battle-field. Every man was more or less intoxicated, and some so drunk that, if they had not been Texans and born riders, they could never have kept the saddle. The afternoon had been sultry, and as this motley army galloped down the road, a terrible thunderstorm broke over their heads, sunk a terrible thunderstorm broke over their heads, flashing torrents of water, rain I never saw discharging torrents of water, rain I never saw in greater volume than it did that day on the Opelousas Railroad line—flooding the water came down in greater volume than it did that day on the Opelousas Railroad line—flooding roads, converting low ground into lakes, making roads like lakes, and bridle-paths impassible. But Majors and his rebel horde seemed to exult in the elemental war above them, and they charged down the road and up against the embankment behind which our American batteries were posted, with a rush and a resolution worthy of a better cause than treason. Perhaps they anticipated an easy victory; perchance they thought to send our five hundred Yankees flying like chaff before their mustang ponies. Never were Johnnies more suddenly brought to a realizing sense, however. Their columns were permitted to gallop withing a hundred yards of our position, when from our big thirty-two and our three twelve-pounder howitzers leaped out a withering fire of grape and canister, flanked by the steady volleys of our infantry, who stood up to the work like veterans. Then it was that the major of our New York "Ironsides" gave an example of coolness that inspired our men. Discarding all instructions of Casey as to firing by file in line of battle, the gallant Morgan gave his orders as if out on musket drill. "Men," he had whispered, while the enemy were yet at a distance, "you know my voice. Now, don't you fire a gun till I give the order. Recollect, men!" And when the rebel front came nigh and the word was given to the canndneers, and grape and canister hurtled over the levee, both sides could hear—rebels no less than federals—a loud, clear voice above the din of strife, "Ready! aim! fire! Rear rank, ready! aim! fire! Front rank, ready! aim! fire! Rear rank——"

And our brave boys stood up to the drill as if on dress parade; and bit off cartridges, and loaded, and rammed down, and half-faced to a ready, and took aim—and their deadly fire told the rest of the story, till rebel horsemen reeled, and their steeds, with loose bridles, broke back from the Yankee hurricane. That voice, giving orders like a drill master; those volleys, regular as rifle practice; surely, no nine months' discipline was here, the Johnnies said; and they told us afterwards that they thought our troops were "regulars," so cool had they shown themselves under a Texan charge, with all its yells and aboriginal devilry.

But, though recoiling from the deathful greeting which met their first charge, the rebels were soon rallied by their officers. Forming a second line of battle, they advanced again with headlong determination, stopping not for grape or canister, but resolved to ride down both our guns and gunners.—But that ringing order pealed again—"Rear rank, ready! aim! fire!"—and again leaped out the responsive volleys from our infantry lines. A score of saddles were emptied, a score of horses careering confusedly while yet forty yards from our batteries. They retreat in disordered ranks. Voices of officers, sounding out of the *melee*, vainly urged them to the fiery parapet. The second charge rolls back repulsed. Our soldiers have breathing time again.

Col. Majors little suspected such an obstacle. His march from the Sabine had thus far been a mere pleasure excursion; but Lafourche Crossing was a lion in his path. Here were two or three thousand Texan "invincibles" flying back from a mud bank like so many Mexican "greasers." Scores of his dare-devil cavalry were dead or dying under the levee, within a hundred feet of the Yankee lines. Those batteries must be carried at all hazard. So Majors formed his line for a third charge.

More swigs at whiskey cans; a sound ng of bugles; a quick, sharp order, "Charge!" from centre to flanks; and the rebels thundered forward again. That, indeed was a desperate onset, almost achieving victory. Rowels were driven into the horses; a fiere war-whoop rang from front to rear, and the charging squadrons bore down like thunder-clouds, with a lurid flame from the muzzles of their guns marking the line of advance. Well for our brave men that under the previous charges they had stood up to their drill exercise so coolly. Again waiting for Morgan's trumpet voice, the gallant New York and Connecticut boys stood up like veterans, while our artillerymen sighted their cannon against the black, advancing masses that came sweeping through torrents of rain. Up the embankment this time; up to the cannon mouths; yes, over howitzers and into infantry ranks, the rebels swept like a very tornado. They drove back gunners and musketeers; they leaped from their saddles, closing upon our bayonets, hestriding our field-pieces with yells of triumph. But the Americans answered with an American hurrah, and when it ceased the steady emphasis of Morgan's tone's was heard—"Rear rank, ready! aim! fire!" And a terrible volley and a fierce charge of our infantry drove back the Johnnies a third time, strewing their dead upon the bayou road as thick as falling leaves in November. In vain their chiefs dashed hither and thither; in vain they roared commands till their throats grew hoarse. The rebel spirit was broken for the day, and even their whiskey could not bring them to time again. They broke for the roadside, dispersed, and rallied in close order, and then, turning bridles for Thibodeaux, were lost in the shades of advancing night. One Johnny only lingered where the rebels had pierced our lines. Maddened by alcohol, he had charged upon a howitzer, and sprung from his saddle at its muzzle. Here, unable to keep his legs, he fell forward on the gun, clasping it with both arms, and yelling, with an oath, "Surrender, Yank! this piece is mine!"

"Take it!" said the Yankee gunner, with a sword-thrust that pierced the Johnny through and through.

That was the end of rebel charging on Lafourche Crossing. They left a hundred dead upon the field, and their wounded reached double the number.

WASHOE PUFFERY.—The Gold Hill *News* man has been out to breakfast at Steamboat Springs. Hear him toot the provender they set before him:

"Gods, what a lay out!" 'squabs' as tender as an insurance Agent's sympathies, eggs as fresh as an editorial in the Lyon county Sentinel, trout as spotted as the Mary Ann Company's honesty, cream as rich as the pay streak of the Yellow Jacket ledge, milk as devoid of chalk as the 'Old Piute' is of financial ability, butter harder than the Hale & Norcross bed-rock, and sweeter than the concentrated kisses of ten thousand virgins."

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N. E. Corner Jackson and Kearny Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Established in the city of Sacramento, in 1852 and removed to San Francisco in 1862, for the express purpose of affording an Asylum to those afflicted with Chronic and Venereal Diseases, and for the suppression of Quackery.

To the Afflicted.

DR. TOZER, IN RETURNING THANKS TO HIS patients and friends in the country, would most respectfully inform them that he can be found as usual at his Institute, N. E. corner Jackson and Kearny streets, devoting his time and intention particularly to the following diseases, viz: Syphilis in all its various forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures of the Urethra, Nocturnal emissions, Sexual Debility, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, etc., etc. From his long experience and successful practice, he can warrant a perfect cure in all of the above mentioned cases.

No deleterious drugs used in my practice. My charges are moderate, and my treatment to my patients is always honorable. The utmost secrecy observed in all cases.

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Should you be afflicted with any of the following symptoms, such as Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head, Dimness of Vision, Nervousness and General Debility, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, and Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Self-distrust and an Aversion to Society, consult Dr. Tozer at once, and he will restore you to perfect health.

To Females.

When you are afflicted with weakness of the back and limbs, headache, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of the monthly sickness, sterility, and other diseases peculiar to females—consult Dr. Tozer, and you will receive particular attention. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply at once, and save yourselves from painful sufferings and premature death.

My rooms are so arranged that there is no danger of exposure or of meeting any one except the Doctor.

To Correspondents.

Patients of either sex, residing in any part of the country, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Tozer, can by submitting a written statement of their cases to the Doctor, receive all the attention and medicines necessary to effect a cure without the necessity of a personal interview.

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MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Truths for the Afflicted.

This splendid establishment was inaugurated in February, 1860, by an association of Scientific gentlemen, that there might be a Medical Establishment in San Francisco, where the afflicted could find scientific and honorable, as well as humane treatment. *Outrageous Quackery* had so long run rampant over afflicted humanity that all confidence was being lost in the Medical Profession, and it was time that there should be an Institute where the afflicted could apply with the certainty of honorable and Scientific treatment. And the result has thus far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its founders.

Thousands have been made to rejoice in returned health, who had been trifled with by the numerous vampires that abound upon this coast, the chief of whom has been obliged to close out and leave the country; but still there are some left of whom the afflicted should beware.

The basis of the treatment at the Institute is the Electropathic System. The Physician and Surgeon who has been a Professor in one of the best Medical Colleges in America, and who has made a special study of Chronic Diseases for the last fifteen years, is thoroughly qualified to treat by medicine, and will warrant a perfect and permanent cure in the shortest possible time. All long-standing cases of disease no matter what may be their nature, give way under the course of treatment pursued at the Institute, and the result is perfect health and a strengthened constitution where it has been injured.

It would be useless to enumerate the diseases, as it would be occupying space to no purpose. Every nameable complaint to which humanity is liable can be cured by the Faculty at the Institute.

No mercury is used upon any consideration. All medicines prescribed are vegetable, and in cases where the patient can remain in the city, and wishes to be treated by Electricity, no medicines will be used. All medicines are electrized, which makes them much more active, and destroys all nauseous taste, making them as palatable as wine.

The Directors wish to speak of specialities more extensively than of other complaints, because empirics have used more deception about them than they have about the regular troubles of the human family. And first on the list is that dreadful malady denominated Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, a complaint which not only affects the body with pain and lassitude, making life a burden, but affects the brain, creating *Insanity*. It drives more men to the mad house than all other diseases added together. By the Electropathic System this terrible trouble gives way, and the hitherto emaciated victim is made to rejoice in perfect health.

Next upon the list is Venereal, in all of its terrible forms and phases.

It is impossible to paint this disease in colors sufficiently terrible to do it justice. It is the most awful disease to which the human family is liable, and if not arrested when active, making him a loathsome mass of living corruption. It is also one of the most insidious diseases in the world. While the exterior shows no symptom, the horrible disease is sapping the foundations of life, preparing to attack its vital parts, as soon as the patient shall by some indiscretion weaken the system. Reader, if you have ever had this awful disease in any form whatever, call at once at the Institute, and the physician there will examine you and tell you if you have any of the virus in your blood. In such cases consultations are always gratis, and should you have any of the dreadful complaint about you, a cure will be warranted in a short time, or no charges will be made for services.

Strictures.

This terrible affection, which badly affects the nervous system as to prevent sound and health-giving sleep, should be attended to in its early stages, or an operation both painful and dangerous will have to be resorted to. It is usually first indicated by darting pains in the parts, but very light and hardly noticeable at first, increasing gradually, until they become troublesome, sometimes accompanied by slight irritations in the passage of urine.—A *quick cure* is easily performed at the Institute if early application is made.

To Females.

Your delicate organizations should be treated with great scientific care. At the Institute you will find a kind physician, who can at once discover your disease or trouble, and sympatize with you in your affliction. Should you be irregular you can get relief, no matter what may be the cause. You need not fear to call on account of the delicacy of consultation for the utmost secrecy will be insured at all times, and the resident physician will treat you in the most honorable manner, giving you all the assistance and advice, both medical and surgical, that you may require. *Private apartments, especially for Ladies.*

Preventive.

Dr. J. H. Josselyn's celebrated Preventive for married ladies can be obtained only at the Institute. Price, Ten Dollars.

Warranted to prevent pregnancy. Can be used without any inconvenience, and is good for one year if directions are followed.

This Magnetic Preventive is not injurious, but is conducive to health, and can be used without the knowledge of any one but the party using it.

To sum up, there is no place where the medical profession is practiced in the State of California, wherein the same amount of scientific attainments are employed, and, consequently, where the afflicted can be so well treated, and be as sure of a cure, as at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street, (south side,) a few doors below Kearny.

Reader, if you are sick and need medical assistance call there before employing any one else, and judge for yourself. You will there find the best consulting, as well as the best operating talent in the State, together with the only Electropathic Instrument that can be depended upon in the curative process.

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All letters must be directed to J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.

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1865.

1865.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.
SUNDAY	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
MONDAY	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
TUESDAY	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
WEDNESDAY	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
THURSDAY	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
FRIDAY	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
SATURDAY	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24

1865.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTR.	OCTR.	NOVR.	DECR.
SUNDAY	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
MONDAY	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
TUESDAY	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
WEDNESDAY	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
THURSDAY	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
FRIDAY	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
SATURDAY	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30

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To the Afflicted.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of chronic diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genito-Urinary Organs, and all private diseases, viz: Syphilis in all its forms and stages, Seminal Weakness, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Diseases of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, etc., etc., and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He uses no mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, has references from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him, by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

Read the Following:

Dr. Doherty—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully restored, that in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment for your valuable services—particularly so as your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in this city, and believing those Doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best (some of whom have a large number of titles), I placed myself in their charge and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth Doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion I would say to the many unfortunates who require medical advice, if you have any doubt as to whom you may employ, ask Dr. Doherty for my address and call and see me. (I keep store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as an infallible cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Dr. tor, very truly yours,
L—— H——.

San Francisco, June 16, 1864.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1834.
[L. S.] A. S. GOULD, Notary Public.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS—A SWORN TO CERTIFICATE OF MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA.

A desire to benefit humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to Dr. W. K. Doherty, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I have been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa" or Seminal Weakness, the result of selfabuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Seminal weakness to an alarming extent, which was soon followed by the usual alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was afflicted to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1862, I employed the very best medical talent I could find, and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than tem-porary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but seeing Dr. Doherty's advertisement, I thought I would call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with Dr. Doherty at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the 5th of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks' treatment, I feel myself thoroughly cured of all my troubles and in the enjoyment of the best health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself JAMES JOHNSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of January, A. D. 1864.
[L. S.] A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

To Females.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease, or weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, vaginities, all diseases of the womb, hysteria, sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, they should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. Doherty, at his Medical Institute, and consult him about their troubles and disease. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other Physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All Married Ladies, whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at Dr. W. K. Dougherty's Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help. The Doctor's offices are so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of observation.

To Correspondents.

Patients residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty on their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their code mentations will be held inviolacred. Dr. Doherty takes this opportunity of observing, that all letters are duly opened and replied to by himself, and the latter as promptly as possible.

If the case be fully and candidly described, the usual fee of ten dollars enclosed, (by express or in a registered letter) personal communication will be superseded, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself, (including the remedies), will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no purport on the letter or parcel so transmitted.

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In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE, *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.* It is pleasant in its taste and odor, IMMEDIATE in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron.*

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.*

The Reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his *Bodily Health, Mental Powers and Happiness.* If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

All the above diseases require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is the Great Diuretic.

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For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swelling of the Bones Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and beautifying the complexion.

AND HAPPINESS

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the Blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect *HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.* It cleanses and renovates the Blood, Instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the Blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

The above Extracts are prepared on purely scientific principles—in Vacuo—and embody the full strength of the ingredients entering into their composition. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the U. S. Dispensatory.

HOW TO USE THE REMEDIES.

In Diseases of the Blood, Humors on the Face, or any and every part of the body, use Extract Sarsaparilla, applying to Pimples and all external Humors or Eruptions the Improved Rose Wash.

Use the Extract Buchu for all diseases requiring the aid of a Diuretic, except those of the Urinary Organs, such as Gonorrhœa and Gleet; in these use the Extract Buchu and inject with the Improved Rose Wash.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are used in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered an invaluable remedies.

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